The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of Congress---The Senate in the New Hall.

Mr. Gwin's Bill Relative to Ocean Mail Transportation to California, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bill in relation to ocean mail transportation between the East and California, introduced in the Senate, to-day, by Mr. GWIN, authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts for five mail services, by the following routes, viz.: From New-York to San Francisco and Astoria, in Oregon, via Panama, once a month, at a compensation not to exceed $350,000 per annum; time 21 days. From New-York to San Francisco and Astoria, via Nicaragua, once a month, at the same compensation; time 22 days. From New-Orleans, via Tehuantepec, to Acapulco, once a month, so as to connect with the Panama steamer, and make the through time to San Francisco in [illegible] days, at a compensation not to exceed $150,000 per annum.

From New-Orleans via Vera Cruz to Acapulco monthly, there to connect with the steamer from San Juan del Sur, at an annual compensation not to exceed $145,000 per annum.

The bill proposes such arrangement of the days of sailing that the Nicaragua and Vera Cruz lines shall readily meet once a month at Acapulco,—and the New-York and Tehuantepec lines once a month at the same port,—alternating so as to form a semi-monthly system of through service.

It further provides that the contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidders, and requires stipulations which shall secure to passengers suitable accommodations on board the ocean steamers, and give the Postmaster-General power to impose fines to punish the contractors for any just cause of complaint in this regard.

The bill further provides that in the event of either of the routes named being closed, from any reason, the mails shall be carried by one of the others, so that there may be no interruption in their regular transmission.

In introducing this very important measure, Mr. GWIN submitted a few remarks to show that while the bill, if it becomes a law, will open four routes to the Pacific, the cost will be a quarter of a million less than the present cost of the mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific States. He urged the advantages to flow from this multiplicity of routes,—and assumed that if the proposed contracts were entered into the United States Government would not tolerate any interruption of the transit routes by the weak and distracted Governments which claim jurisdiction over them. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Various contradictory rumors are in circulation relative to the Nicaragua filibusters. Among these reports is one that the President has received a telegraph dispatch stating that they had landed at Omoa, and that a revolution was doubtless effected at Leon before the 1st of January—but there is the best authority for saying that the President has received no such dispatch.

The Committee on Commerce of the House have by one majority agreed to report a bill repealing the fishing bounties. An effort will be made to pass it under the operation of the previous question.

The death of General QUITMAN will be announced to-morrow, and that of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, on next Monday.

The House Committee will on Thursday take into consideration the subject of organizing Territorial Governments for Arizona and Dacotah.

A bill for a Territorial Government for Colono is to be introduced by Mr. COLFAX. It embraces all the recently discovered gold regions at Pike's Peak, and parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico—nearly all being taken from Kansas—and comprising about [illegible],000 square miles.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA—ADMISSION OF OREGON, AC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

The recent gold discoveries on the Gila River have led to the resurrection of various official data anticipating precisely the developments now making in that inland region. Major EMORY, in the official report of his explorations there in 1849, referring to the gold character of Mineral Creek—a northern branch of the Gila—predicted that it would not be many years before flat-boats would be floating down that river laden with precious metals. It is a matter of well-known historical record, in connection with the old copper mines on the Rio Membris, five hundred miles east of the late gold discoveries in the Gila—and which were worked under the Spanish Government from a period a hundred years ago down to 1800—that the copper from said mines contained so much gold that it paid well for transportation on mule-back to the City of Mexico. These mines were recently reopened by some capitalists, who have sold 130,000 pounds of copper to the Mexican Mint at Chihuahua, at 35 cents per pound. The Mexican miners employed as common hands in these works when their day's task is completed, devote their over-hours to neighboring placer gold diggings, in which they meet with fair success. These are reliable and highly important facts.

Conversing with Senator GWIN, a day or two since, in relation to the Gila mines, I was informed that himself and traveling companions in passing through that country in 1849, saw abundant evidences of the existence of gold, since which time he has never doubted that the placers would be worked to great advantage as soon as military protection from Indian aggression should be afforded, and settlements spring up so that the miners could get needed supplies of provisions, &c. The Gila mines are *placer* diggings, wherein any man can operate if he can secure a claim, and is possessed of a pick, spade and tin pan. The silly story to the contrary was started here by a party whose pocket is notoriously crammed so full of JOE WHITE's Nicaragua Transit stock that those interested in the fortunes of Arizona probably thought it would be unkind to burthen him with any shares in their enterprises. Seriously, however, I do not believe there are any Arizona mining stocks for sale in this market at any rate; although I *do* know that gentlemen who have recently returned hither from that country are sending out weekly drafts for all the money they can raise, to invest on their own account in that hitherto almost *terra incognita*.

It is not in gold *placers* alone that the elements of Arizonian prosperity are to be found. She has also abundant and extensive silver mines, some of which are among the richest known to modern history. These undoubtedly require some capital for their proper development, but an amount ridiculously disproportionate to the large returns which a moderate estimate, based upon experience, leads us to anticipate. The profitableness of silver-mining has been established by the facts of centuries, in Mexico and South America, and the promise of the Arizona mines is quite equal, if not superior, to any now working in either of those countries. Take, as an example, the celebrated Stephenson Mine, situated near Fort Fillmore, directly in the road now traversed twice a week by the California Overland Mail coaches, and in regard to which recent advices bring us highly flattering accounts. This mine was discovered in 1852, since when it has been worked continually, but in the most primitive manner possible, so that, although large sums have been taken from it, its real value is only just beginning to be appreciated. A few facts in regard to it will suffice as a fair sample of what Arizona can do in this line.

As long ago as in October, 1854, Captain JOHN POPE, United States Engineers, in the official report of his Pacific Railroad Explorations, described the Stevenson Mine, stating its location to be "in the Organ range of mountains which bound the valley of the Rio Grande," and making the following reference to the results obtained therein, viz.: "Notwithstanding the impossibility of getting an experienced miner, and the crude and imperfect manner of melting, he (Mr. STEPHENSON) has been compelled to adopt, the results have been exceedingly profitable. The ore is powdered between two stones, and the smelting is done without one convenience common to the States. The refuse probably contains half as much silver as the original ore, and notwithstanding this, from a mule load of 300 pounds of ore he gets eighteen dollars of silver!"

Recent examinations show that STEPHENSON was not working the richest veins in the mine, and new "leads" have been struck which will pay much better. The three hundred pounds of ore from which the $18 worth of silver was extracted as above, is just half the amount which a single common Mexican laborer is expected to bring out of the mine in a day. I am assured by gentlemen having no interest in the Stephenson Mine, but who have already sent out machinery and capital in abundance for similar operations in Arizona, that say twenty laborers, including an overseer,—all of whom may be employed at a cost of from fifty to three hundred dollars per month,—can easily produce an amount of silver exceeding the cost of production from seven to eight thousand dollars per month, after making liberal allowance for accidents, repairs, etc. Of course the number of hands may be increased to an hundred or five hundred, with a proportionate increase of net profits; and a capital of an hundred thousand dollars, it is estimated, would be abundantly sufficient to establish the business on the largest scale, and in the most advantageous manner. With such facts as these before us, and attested by capable, experienced and honorable men, we may be pardoned for believing that Arizona silver-mining enterprises are neither moonshine speculations, nor even hazardous undertakings.

General LANE, the earnest and somewhat enthusiastic delegate from Oregon, publishes a letter in answer to the suggestion that his people ought not to be admitted into the Union because their number is only forty odd thousand, while Kansas, by the English bill is prohibited from admission until she shall have ninety-three thousand inhabitants. The General set down the population of Oregon at ninety thousand to-day, basing his estimate upon the fact that the Territory had ten thousand inhabitants in 1850, and that the Census of 1855 gave her *forty-three* thousand; and then, claiming the same rate of increase since 1855, or nearly the same, as was established for the five years preceding this latter date. I believe this estimate entirely fallacious, and doubt whether the General or anybody else can make it good. Prior to 1855 occurred the great emigration from which Oregon has derived the bulk of her population; and it is exceedingly questionable whether, since 1855, she has increased materially from that source. When I was in the Territory last Summer, I was informed by gentlemen having large stake in its prosperity, that they did not estimate their population above fifty thousand at the highest, and they considered that a handsome showing.

Oregon undoubtedly possesses a charming climate, considerable undeveloped mining country, great forests, (though not very valuable in these days of low-priced lumber on the Pacific Coast,) and a soil of great fertility. But even Gen. LANE will not claim that more than a small portion of the country is fit for agricultural purposes. Laying out of view the charming Valley of the Willamette, the extent of her agricultural lands is comparatively small. Indeed it may be a matter of question whether all the arable land of Oregon put together, (unless those covered with forests of cone-bearing trees are claimed as arable,) would make an area equal to that of Long Island. These lands are sparsely settled, too; and it is a matter of complaint frequently with Oregonians, that the Donation Act of Congress, which gave 640 acres of land to actual settlers, has had the effect of preventing *that thorough development of agricultural resources* so necessary to the rapid augmentation of the population.

But grant all that General LANE claims, and what good reason does it then afford for erecting Oregon into a State? There is no disturbing element there to be disposed of by such means. It is not necessary to her peace or prosperity. There has been no difficulty in conducting her Government or defending her borders. What reason, then, can be given for the desire to bring her into the Union? Even the General does not claim that she has the 93,000 population which New-York must have to entitle her to a Representative: yet everybody knows that New-York would be entitled to three additional representatives to-day if she could claim them upon the basis of her increased population since 1850, when Oregon is admitted to have had only 10,000 inhabitants. And so with various States, whose fractional population under the census of 1850—and for which they obtained no Representative,—was then far greater than any reasonable estimate will give to Oregon to-day—nearly nine years later. There would seem to be no reason whatever for the proposed measure, beyond that of making a couple of United States Senatorships and a few other offices to gratify the ambition of sundry aspirants; and that can hardly be expected to be accepted by Congress as sufficient motive for an act of gross injustice to the several States, and in the very face of the provision of the English-Kansas bill already referred to. In 1860 another Federal Census will be taken, and it will be doing no wrong to Oregon to compel her to await that event, when we shall have the evidence upon which to try her title to admission into the family of States. Then, however, she will needs have a population of 110,000 to entitle her to a vote in the Lower House of Congress; and it is the anticipation of that fact which prompts the earnest efforts to get her into the Union by some means, before her weakness is exposed. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Senate met at noon in the old hall, from which the desks had been removed, but a supply of cane-bottomed chairs had been provided for their accommodation.

The galleries and floor were crowded, notwithstanding the falling snow, it having been understood that the Vice-President, Mr. CRITTENDEN, and others, would speak.

The proceedings, as usual, opened with prayer and the reading of the journal, after which Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved that as many ladies were unprovided with seats in the galleries they be admitted on the floor.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, objected, on the ground that the admission of ladies would embarrass the legislative business; consequently, the ladies were not admitted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, submitted the report of the Committee, stating that the new Chamber was ready.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, moved the adoption of the report. The parting from this chamber he thought was an event of much solemnity. Many associations, many of them pleasant and proud ones, bind us to this chamber. It has been the scene of great events. Questions of the American Constitution—questions of great national import—questions of peace and war have been debated in this chamber. Great men have been the actors within these walls. He had seen men whose name and fame had not been surpassed in Greek or Roman history. Here he had seen CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, LEE, WRIGHT, and others. They seem to have left on these very walls the impress of their fame. This majestic dome seems yet to echo their voices. There are others, too, whom he would not designate, for they had not yet fulfilled their political services—but whose names are in no danger of being forgotten. When Senators remove to the new Chamber they will carry with them the inspiration of their illustrious fellow-Senators. They will leave behind them no iota of patriotism or attachment to the Constitution. These our household gods are carried with us. The new hall will be the scene of the Past. There they will ever remain, the Senate of the United States, the great preservative body of this great nation, conserving the sovereignty of the States and the integrity of the Union.

The Vice-President addressed the Senate, giving historical sketches of Congress at the various seats of Government until its location at Washington. He then narrated the burning of the Capitol by the British army, the assembling thereafter of the Congress in Blodgett's Hotel, on the site now occupied by the General Post-Office, and finally the assembling in 1819, in the present building. He then went into an interesting comparison of the present character of the Senate in the early days of the Government and now. Then it was almost wholly an executive body, and much of its business was transacted with closed doors. The President often took part in the debates, and it was not for many years that galleries were provided for spectators. He spoke of the great mission the nation has fulfilled, and is destined to fulfill; urged upon Senators a due appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon them, and reviewed the Senatorial career of the great dead, whose achievements and services in that chamber illuminate our history.

After further remarks, which were listened to with rapt attention, the Senate proceeded in a body to the new hall.

THE NEW SENATE HALL.

The general aspect of the new Senate Hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it is similar to the new Hall of Representatives, but to the eye appears more finely proportioned. The style and character of the decorations are nearly the same in both Houses, except that in the Senate the tone of color is more subdued. The area of the floor is 80 feet by 46 feet, and of roof 112 by 80 feet, the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment, and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof, or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels, twenty-one of which are filled with ground glass, having in the centre of each pane a colored medallion representing the printing press, steam engine, cornucopia, and other symbols. The light is supplied wholly through this window in the roof. The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling. The ceiling is 36 feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is incrusted with floral and other embellishments in high relief, and all of iron. The floor of the chamber is covered with 1,100 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground. The Vice-President's desk is a modest table of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marble bar of the House of Representatives. The places of Senators are arranged in three rows.

The spectators' galleries are upholstered in drab damask. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing-room. Access to the galleries is obtained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the Press is fitted with desks for about twenty persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it unless specially accredited by the Vice-President.

The wings of the Capitol being of the Roman-Corinthian order of architecture, the interior fittings and decorations are, of course, in harmony therewith. The hall itself is approached by two grand stairways, the east of Tennessee marble,—the west entirely of white marble of extreme purity. Neither is yet completed, but enough is shown by the broad marble steps, the [illegible] of the same material, and the [illegible] to indicate the magnificence of the design. Both [illegible] are lighted from the roof, with special [illegible] to the walls, [illegible] covered with historical paintings. [illegible] is considered the most favorable in the building for the execution of some work of art recording the deeds of history.

The Senators' retiring-room and ante-chamber are the most highly finished rooms in the Capitol. They are in totally different styles. The retiring-room is entirely of marble,—the roof supported by columns of rare beauty. It is impossible to desire any effect more chaste than this apartment presents, with the cold glitter of its walls and roof "unadorned, adorned the most." Three mirrors, inserted as panels in the wall, are, each, of the dimensions of 120 inches in height by 60 inches wide. The ante-room is excessive in ornamentation, and is yet unfinished. The walls are divided by gilded work in *relievo*, into spaces for fresco paintings. The dome ceiling of the room is paneled, each panel being filled with a rosette of burnished gold. The four spandrils and the centre of the dome have allegorical paintings executed in a superior manner, and forming a contrast to certain medallions in another portion of the building, where one represents a celestial being with a dislocated hip, and another the Goddess of Melancholy dancing the bolero.

The President and Vice-President's apartments, and the Committee-rooms, enter from the level of the Senate floor. All are decorated. Some few are finished, but the greater number are incomplete, in consequence of the action of Congress in withholding supplies. The corridors and passages are likewise in progress of embellishment. All are laid with encaustic tiles. The arched roofs are, generally speaking, finished in geometric designs, inclosing landscape and heraldic devices. The walls are covered with trellis-work of flowers and foliage, in which Cupids and American birds, beasts and creeping things are ascending and descending, with more or less resemblance to nature. Some of the flowers and fruit pieces are gems.

The heating and ventilating arrangements are said to be the largest in the world—those of the English House of Parliament not excepted. Every portion of the Capitol—that mountainous mass of marble—is at once ventilated and warmed by one apparatus. Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in different places of the cellarage, supplying any required degree of heat, and at the same time motive power to two fans in either wing. One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air through the smaller apartments, while the other performs the same service for the Senate Chamber. The air is graduated, according to the atmospheric temperature without and the political excitement within, [illegible] feet of air are circulated through the Chamber per minute, which quantity may be increased to [illegible] thousand. The apparatus is completely under control.

While the [illegible] were [illegible] themselves in places, several memorials, [illegible] the notes, but apparently of a private nature, were [illegible], and Mr. MALLORY, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to build ten additional sloops-of-war, which was laid over. He said he would make an effort to obtain an early vote upon it.

Mr. MALLORY also introduced a bill to raise the pay of the officers of the Navy.

Quiet being restored, the Senate appropriately devoted the rest of the day to discussing Mr. JOHNSON's (Tenn.) motion, instructing the Finance Committee to investigate into the expenditures of the public money, and to report the means to bring the expenses of the Government within the limits of rigid economy.

Messrs. Johnson, Seward, Bigler, Fessenden, Toombs, Shields, Davis, Collamer, Mason, Stuart, Clingman, Green, Reid and others took part in the debate. All agreed in the necessity of retrenchment, the only point debated being whether to refer it to the Finance or a Special Committee of Seven.

Without action, the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors, Mr. HUNTER introduced the first Appropriation bills of the season, namely: The Indian Pension and the Military Academy bills, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

There being no quorum, there was a call of the House and a quorum obtained.

On motion of Mr. BERNHISEL, the Committee on Territories were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the territorial capital of Utah.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, presented a petition from the Canal Board for an appropriation for the lakes and harbors in connection with the Canals of the State of New-York.

Various reports were presented from the Standing Committees, including the following:

By Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Boston.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Senate bills making appropriations for the improvement of the mouth of Milwaukee River and Chicago Harbor.

By Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the claims of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment for the Mexican war.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing that invalid seamen may receive an annual stipend from the Government and reside with their friends, when they shall so elect, instead of living at an asylum.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, asked, but failed to obtain consent to introduce a joint resolution providing for a Commission of members of Congress and Army officers to revise the militia and army laws.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill. Without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

No. 4. The propellor *Niagara*, etc.. Ansel B. Cobb, claimant *et al.* vs. Joseph H. Cordas, and

No. 5.—The Same vs. Lester Sexton *et al.* Appeal from United States Court of Wisconsin. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs and interests.

No. 22.—Thomas Leggett, Jr., *et al.* vs. Benjamin G. Humphreys. Appeal from United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. Justice DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs.

Edward M. Livermore, *et al.*, vs. Stephen Waterman, *et al.*—Appeal from United States Court of the Southern District of New-York. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 34.—Reuben Middleton vs. Wm. Magrew.—Cause submitted on record and printed argument for the defendant.

No. 35.—The United States vs. John A. Sutter.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The *Legislature* meets to-morrow. At the American-Republican caucus, this evening, Mr. CHARLES HALE was nominated for Speaker of the House, and Mr. WILLIAM STOWE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

The Senate Caucus informally nominated Dr. CHAS. PHELPS, of Suffolk County, for President, and STEPHEN M. GIFFORD, of Duxbury, for Clerk.

The Senate Caucus was thinly attended.

Illinois Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Press* from Springfield says that the Illinois Legislature met, yesterday, but the Republicans of both Houses absented themselves, breaking up a quorum. Mr. MORRISON, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, had previously been elected Speaker of the House. The Democrats were to meet last night, to nominate Mr. DOUGLAS for reelection to the Senate. Another special dispatch to the *Press* says that Mr. DOUGLAS was unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus, and that a resolution indorsing the Administration, introduced by Mr. MARTIN from an Anti-Lecompton District, was tabled.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the Legislature of Illinois convened at Springfield yesterday. The Democrats united in regard to the Senatorial election, and a caucus was held on Saturday, at which it was determined the election should take place on Wednesday.

Two afternoon attempts were made yesterday to organize, but the Republicans refused to attend. Only a temporary organization was effected. This movement indicates an intention to postpone the election by bolting.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Springfield this evening, says that Mr. DOUGLAS was formally unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus last night, and that, the Republicans appearing in both Houses this morning, a permanent organization was effected.

The House passed a joint resolution to go into a joint convention to elect a United States Senator to-morrow afternoon. The Senate will concur in the resolution in the morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's Message will not be read until to-morrow.

The House fixed to-morrow at 3 P. M. for the Joint Session to elect a Senator.

The entire Democratic delegation met in caucus last night, and each member pledged himself individually to vote for the reelection of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Democratic caucus of the Senate have nominated JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair, for Speaker, and the Americans and Republicans GLENN W. SCOFIELD.

The House assembled this morning. The Senate meets this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The House has elected Mr. W. C. LAWRENCE, Opposition, Speaker.

Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Governor's Message was sent to the Legislature yesterday. It is wholly occupied with State affairs.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Convention held here to-day, was one of the largest ever held by the Republicans of New-Hampshire, notwithstanding a storm of unprecedented violence prevailed. The whole vote for Governor was 373, of which ICHABOD GOODWIN received 368; scattering, 5.

ADAMS TWICHELL, of Milan, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Speeches were made by N. B. BRYANT, President, on taking the Chair, and by Mr. W. T. HACKETT of Portsmouth.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The Overland Mail, with dates from San Francisco to the 10th of December, (four days later,) has arrived here. Three through passengers came with the mail.

A rich quartz vein had been discovered in the suburbs of San Francisco.

The news from Fraser's River was more favorable. The last steamer from Victoria brought down $[illegible] in gold.

General HARNEY designed opening military roads between the various military posts in Washington [illegible].

The news from Salt Lake says that the United States Marshal had been prevented from serving a process on BRIGHAM YOUNG, [illegible], and that it was expected Judge [illegible] would call upon the military to enforce the orders of the Court.

Four hundred [illegible] had left Camp Scott to guard Government animals wintering in the vallies.

Business at San Francisco was dull.

The passengers report meeting Mr. PARDEE, the expressman, 300 miles beyond El Paso, eleven days out. He would probably make the trip in seventeen days.

BEN MCCULLOCH was at El Paso, *en route* to Guaymas, Sonora.

The Camanches were lurking around the mail stations in a threatening manner, and had already shot at some of the Mail Company's men while hauling water.

The Apaches were friendly. About four hundred of them were encamped at Apache Pass.

The ship *Henry Brigham*, from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Burning of the Steamer Martha Jewett.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Cairo, says: The steamer *Martha Jewett*, lying at the wharf, took fire from the stove, yesterday morning, and was totally destroyed. No one was injured. Loss $5,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw steamships *Montgomery* and *Potomac*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. The *Potomac* will leave for New-York to-morrow.

Sound Travel.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4—Noon.

The Fall River, Stonington and Norwich steamboat trains, due here early this morning, have not yet arrived.

Death of James Brown of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The venerable JAMES BROWN, Jr., second Auditor of the State, died on Monday from a recent injury to his foot by a car-wheel at the dépôt.

Toronto Municipal Election.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan 4.

The municipal election, under the new law for electing the Mayor by the direct vote of the people, passed off to-day with but little disturbance. Mr. ADAM WILSON, the Opposition candidate, was elected by a large majority over both of his opponents.

News from Honduras.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bark *Carib*, Capt. FREEMAN, arrived to-day from Omoa Nov. 27, and Truxillo Dec. 10. Everything was quiet at Honduras, and nothing whatever was known of the fillibuster movements. The story relating to a fusion of fillibusters with the people of Honduras is wholly without foundation.

Steamboat Collision.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Last night the steamers *Iowa* and *Madison* came in collision opposite Aurora, Ind. The latter sunk in fifteen feet water. No lives were lost. The *Madison* had six hundred tons of freight, principally sugar and molasses. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The boat was valued at $15,000, and insured for $8,000.

The Bennett Divorce Case—Decision in Favor of Mrs. Bennett.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Judge WALDO, this evening, granted the application of MARY A. BENNETT for a divorce from GEORGE BENNETT, and assigned to her the custody of the children, three in number, with the sum of $4,000 alimony, to be paid within sixty days. The Judge was severe upon Doctor BENNETT and some of his witnesses.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S BEQUEST TO YALE COLLEGE.—The Hartford *Courant*, Jan. 3, says:

"The Will of the Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH was proved to-day. It is estimated that Mr. E. was worth eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) at the time of his death. His immense land speculations at the West, now in cultivated farms, proved immensely profitable to him. The remarkable part of his Will is that it gives to Yale College seven-eighths of his great estate. The provisions of his Will are:

1. $25,000 in trust to his son, HENRY W. ELLSWORTH.
2. $25,000 to his daughter, wife of ROSWELL SMITH, Esq.
3. $25,000 to the heirs of his son EDWARD.
4. $1,500 annually to his wife.

The remainder of his property, amounting to about $700,000, he gives to Yale College; and this sum amounts to more, probably, than the present entire worth of that corporation.

In Portland, Oregon, recently, a bridegroom, Mortimer Stump, was killed by his father-in-law, Danforth Balch, a farmer. The young gentleman eloped with Balch's daughter, and married her. The old man laid in wait for him, and shot him with a double-barreled gun.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Appearance of the City—Sleigh-riding—Broadway—Interruption of Travel—Non-arrival of Railway Trains and Steamers—The Storm Throughout the Country.

What use is a snow-storm? we often hear asked. We need not go very far for an answer. Let us think for a moment of the thousands of poor people in this metropolis who daily, and vainly, seek employment, and who are glad to find it, and to earn their half-dollar, in clearing away the snow from sidewalks, areas and railroad tracks. It is not an exaggeration to say that, yesterday, in New-York and in Brooklyn some $30,000 were expended in this charity; and, if such be the case, we may certainly conclude that even a snow-storm, pitiless and merciless though it be, still brings a blessing to many a poverty-stricken outcast.

The storm, which commenced with such violence on Monday afternoon, continued all night, and, on Tuesday morning it was still snowing and blowing. The snow had fallen during the night to a depth of over fourteen inches, and the first morning exclamation of many a youth, upon opening his eyes to the scene, was doubtless a jubilant one, at the prospect of capital sleighing. But these hopes were doomed to speedy disappointment. At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the snow had ceased to fall, the clouds cleared off, and lo! the sun came out with a genial warmth that resembled a Spring rather than a Winter's day. The newly fallen snow did not long retain its virgin purity; and, by 2 o'clock, P. M., Broadway was as mushy and slushy as ever it was in the palmiest days of AQUILARIUS, or of any other street King who has since reigned in his stead.

In the early morning the City cars and omnibuses labored heavily through the drifts, and four horses to a vehicle were often incapable of moving along the ponderous machine. After the first trip the cars ran pretty regularly. Private sleighs were out all day in abundance; but upon Broadway the sleighing was soon annihilated by a quantity of salt which was sprinkled over the thoroughfare from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. *Apropos* of salt as a cleansing and melting material, we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What right have the stage proprietors to sprinkle salt the whole length of Broadway in order to remove the snow, and thus spoil the sleighing for the use of private citizens? Is not Broadway a common thoroughfare for all? Please give the authority for this monopoly. A SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent's complaint must be taken *cum grano salis*. We certainly cannot reëcho it, much as *we may sympathize with his love for a sleigh-ride*. The truth is that salt is most efficacious, as our *correspondent states, for the removal of freshly fallen* snow. At a trifling cost Broadway and other great *arteries of the City can thus be kept clear*. On the other hand, if the snow be allowed to remain, it may afford the young folks some amusing sleigh-rides for a day or two; but this pleasure will be purchased at a most extravagant cost, for when the snow is hard and frozen it will take as many thousands of dollars to clean a street like Broadway as it would hundreds when the snow is soft.

Nevertheless, and *malgré* sunshine and salt, street cleaners and street inspectors, there were many thoroughfares of the City where good sleighing could be found yesterday, and may be found to-day, by those who like the enjoyment. Why should our correspondent grumble that the great business artery of the metropolis is not preserved exclusively for purposes of amusement? Can he not ride in Fifth-avenue, or in any other avenue, and away upon the island as far as he lists? But even Broadway, last evening after sunset, was filled with pleasure seekers; and, to judge by the jingle of the bells and the shouts of the "boys," there was many a good ride going on in spite of the salt. It was quite a carnival time, and the merriment was kept up until a late hour.

Upon the Sound, and out at sea, the storm, we dare say, was not witnessed so complacently as it was upon the land. We have not yet heard, however, that any serious disasters have followed the northeast blow. There was no arrival yesterday morning by way of Sandy Hook. The steamers of the Fall River, Stonington, Norwich, Providence, New-Haven and Hartford lines, due here yesterday morning, are all behind time. The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington Line, arrived at 2 P. M., and left again at 5½ P. M. At 1½ yesterday morning, when off Saybrook, she passed the *Vanderbilt* and *Empire State* bound east. The other steamers had not arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. According to the reports, the storm on the Sound had been unusually severe.

In Brooklyn, the average depth of the snow yesterday morning was twelve inches; and in some places it had drifted to a depth of five and even six feet. The Long Island Railroad Company were hard at work all day, but did not succeed in getting their trains into operation. They will probably be running regularly to-morrow. The City Railroad Company battled with the storm all night, and, by the greatest exertions, succeeded in keeping the tracks (on all but the Greenpoint line) sufficiently clear for horses to drag an occasional car-load of passengers. The Greenpoint route will be in operation to-day.

From all points, north, south, east and west we hear of the effects of the storm, which has been a widely extended one. The Southern mail came through last night; but all the other trains were greatly behind time—some not arriving at all. The following telegraphic dispatches will give some idea of the violence of the snow-storm:

THE WEATHER AT THE EAST—OBSTRUCTION OF TRAINS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—5 P. M.

The Express train, which left Boston early this morning for New-York, and due here at fifty minutes past eleven is fast in the snow, two miles east of Worcester, and nearly covered up. The New-York Express train, due here at 1:15, has not yet arrived. The Albany train, due here at 1:15, arrived at 3 o'clock, and left immediately for Boston. The snow is two feet deep, and still falling.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—11 P. M.

The trains from Albany have arrived here to-day, but they have all been a little behind time.

The morning Express train from Boston is between Warren and Palmer, blocked up by the snow.

The 7 o'clock train from the East has not yet reached Worcester.

The train which started East at 2½ P. M. has not yet reached Palmer.

The New-York Express train has just left New-Haven, and will probably reach here sometime during the night.

An extra train from Northampton arrived about 7 o'clock P. M. The regular 6 P. M. train is not yet in.

The snow is from eighteen to twenty inches in depth.

The weather is now clear and calm.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The 8 o'clock morning train from New-York arrived at about 3 P. M. A train from Springfield arrived at about the same time, and left at about 6 o'clock for New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The storm has been very severe here. The thermometer this evening stands at 28° and the snow is two feet deep.

At 3 P. M., the Boston train due here at 2 o'clock, had not reached Springfield.

No trains came through by the Canal Board.

The New-London train was only about an hour behind time. The Providence train, on the same, arrived full on time at noon.

The New-York trains have got through.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The snow is nearly three feet deep, and still falling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Thick drifting snow-storm since three o'clock A. M. About eight inches have fallen. Wind strong from N. E. Therm. 30°.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The storm has somewhat abated and the wind moderated. About 12 inches of snow has fallen, which has badly drifted.

Railroading has been seriously impeded, and the few trains that have arrived have been considerably behind time. No train has yet arrived from Portland, or Springfield, and there is nothing in from New-York to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 4—7 P. M.

Fifteen inches of snow has fallen here since 3 o'clock this morning.

The Express train from New-York at 8 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The roads in every direction are completely blocked up.

PORTLAND, Me.—Thick snow-storm.

BANGOR, Me., 11 A. M.—Just commenced snowing furiously.

CALAIS, Me., 11 A. M.—Wind N. E. Therm. 4° above zero. Indications of snow.

THE LAND OFFICE.

AN INVESTIGATION AT THE SUPERIOR LAND OFFICE ORDERED—C. G. WAGNER, ESQ., OF MINNESOTA, APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE—[illegible]—FIGHT AMONG THE OFFICE-HOLDERS—SECRETARY THOMPSON'S DECISION IN THE SUPERIOR CITY CASE DEFENDED AND EXPLAINED—HIS RESCINDING OF AN ILLEGAL RULE OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN THE CASE OF THOMAS A. TAYLOR, FROM WISCONSIN—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PRE-EMPTORS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

The letters of your correspondent at Superior City have excited some conversation here, and I am inclined to believe have answered a useful purpose. At all events, I understand that the Secretary of the Interior has caused instructions to be issued through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to C. G. WAGNER, Esq., of Stillwater, Minnesota, to investigate certain charges against Mr. DANIEL SHAW, the Register at Superior; and has ordered that an investigation of the case of Superior City, or of JOHN GRANT, the claimant of some sixty acres of it as an agricultural preemptor, shall be entertained by the said SHAW until the charges in question shall be examined and considered. It is rumored here, that the late Receiver, E. B. DEAN, Jr., filed charges against SHAW some time since, and Senator BRIGHT has no great love for him, and has less now when he finds him playing into the hands of the great speculator STINSON, whom BRIGHT hates like a rattle-snake. The fact is, that these land-speculators must go against each other sometimes. BRIGHT's friend, Commissioner HENDRICKS, could not accommodate him in the location of the railroad from Hudson to Superior and Bayfield. HENRY M. RICE was too smart for his friend from Indiana, and HENDRICKS owns some lands not far from Bayfield, so BRIGHT's nose was out of joint in that matter. The railroad land grant has been perverted from its legitimate purposes to build up Bayfield—but it cannot permanently divert trade or travel from the ultimate point of navigation.

The visit of Mr. WAGNER to the Land Office at Superior will cause no little consternation, and if he makes no sham of his commission, but inquires with the view of learning something, I am inclined to think that SHAW will swing on a gallows as high as that which he had the pleasure of erecting last Summer for his brother officer, Mr. Receiver DEAN. It would be well for DEAN to be on hand, and he might give SHAW a Roland for his Oliver. It is stated here confidently that if an inquisition could be appointed into the affairs of the Superior Land Office, with unequivocal power to compel the attendance of witnesses and incarcerate for contempt, transactions would be revealed in comparison with which the "little improprieties" charged upon Register HENNING, of the Hudson office, by his successor and predecessor SPRAGUE, would appear acts of absolute merit. I have no confidence, however, that Commissioner HENDRICKS will give Mr. WAGNER any other than whitewashing powers. SHAW claims to have caught HENDRICKS napping in one or two cases, and perhaps HENDRICKS is afraid that SHAW will betray him, if he is too harshly badgered.

There need be no apprehension, however, but that Secretary THOMPSON will get at the merits of SHAW's case, and accommodate him with his deserts. The Secretary is a warm partisan, but he is both a competent and an honest public servant. Hence, I saw with regret the undeserved attack upon him of your correspondent at Superior, who would make him out to some intents a *non compos* because the local office has placed an absurd interpretation on his decision in the case of Superior City. It is not true that Mr. THOMPSON has overruled the law and the English language in that case by deciding that "selecting" does not mean "selecting" in the preemption law of 1841, but means something else, a nothing at all. I have examined the opinion to which your correspondent refers. The charge is that in this opinion Mr. THOMPSON has decided that land "selected as the site of a city or town is not excluded from preemption," notwithstanding the express, unequivocal, and peremptory language to this effect of the act of 1841. The answer is that Mr. THOMPSON is not to be *presumed* to stultify himself by misrepresenting or disobeying the law; and that an interpretation which would expose him to this presumption, is not to be given to his language if it is justly capable of any other construction. It is not fair to isolate a passage of an opinion, but you must take the whole of it together. In this opinion then, which is likely to be one of the highest importance in Land-office history, Mr. THOMPSON expressly says that it has *always* been the policy of the Government to exclude from agricultural preemption points occupied as town-sites. He could not, therefore, have held that the exclusion clause of the act of 1841 operated to *change* that policy. He goes on to say—and he says nothing more than this—that the *mere* selection, the *mere* designation by individuals who should only *allege* that they had "selected" and "designated" a particular tract as a city or town, without proof of making a settlement—without proof of what the old lawyers called the *possessio pedis*—without proof, in short, of those personal acts on the ground which indicate the honest purpose of following up the selection—cannot operate to exclude the agricultural preemptor. And this is all that Mr. THOMPSON says, and in this he is entirely supported, as his friends claim, by his immediate predecessor, and by the late Attorney-General. And this view of the case is entirely supported by the instructions which he caused to be issued by the General Land Office, subsequent to the opinion in question, directing the Register to permit the entry of Superior City. Any other construction of his language would involve him in the most imbecile absurdities.

Some attempt has been made to charge Mr. THOMPSON with an intention of changing the law on this subject, that he may bring to bear his peculiar views upon the town-site occupants in Kansas and Nebraska. If his construction of the Act of 1841 were what your Superior City correspondent supposes, it would, no doubt, have the effect to bring all those town sites within the arbitrary jurisdiction of the Secretary—to be decided *pro* or *con*, according to the political relations of the occupants. But as Mr. THOMPSON is not a born fool, or an educated candidate for a madhouse, I assure you that he neither contemplates the revolution of the English Dictionary nor the Executive repeal of any portion of the Act of 1841.

A question of great importance to preemptors has recently been decided by Mr. THOMPSON in the case of THOMAS A. TAYLOR, a preemptor, near the mouth of the St. Louis River, in Wisconsin. The General Land Office has within a few years established a rule that when a quarter section of public land has once been *entered*, and a certificate issued to an unqualified preemptor, no subsequent settler should be permitted to contest such a claim *for his own benefit*. This rule has been a frightful instrument of power in the hands of the Commissioner, and is said to have been applied or not, according to the influence brought to bear in any particular case.

If the qualified preemptor was of the right stripe he was allowed to take the land, notwithstanding the prior illegal entry and certificate. If not, he was told to stand aside and come in after the land was advertised for thirty days, and then to stand his chance with the rest of mankind. It is said that the clever Chief Clerk was the author of this rule who knows more land-law in a minute than any body else about the Department in a week, and who knows perfectly well how wicked such a perversion of the law is. Well, an attack was made on the famous "rule," and HENDRICKS and WILSON were called on to defend it before the Secretary, and they ransacked the office and the books for authorities and did their best to hoodwink and deceive the Secretary. But Mr. THOMPSON just stripped off their sophistry and their obfuscations, and saw the naked deformity of their "rule," and told them in half-a-dozen words that there was no law in it.

As this decision interests very many of your Western readers, I have applied for permission to inspect it, and to copy the essential paragraph:

"I am of the opinion that the fact that said land

had been previously entered by another, and the entry thereof has been or shall be canceled for sufficient cause, should constitute no bar or obstacle to an acquisition thereof by preemption, upon satisfactory proof being produced by a claimant that he has fulfilled the requirements of the law."

Thus an illegal rule that has been in vogue for two or three years in the General Land Office has been canceled by the Secretary, who, by this act, has established many poor preemptors in their homes who would otherwise have been homeless and landless, with their humble possessions forfeited to their stern-hearted Uncle Samuel.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

General Appearance, Character and Prospects of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arizona and contiguous regions, are now to considerable extent, attracting public attention for purposes of legislation and private enterprise information respecting Arizona, Sonora, &c., is sought after with avidity. Having made explorations thereabouts, more especially in Arizona, and being identified with the interests of that Territory, I am induced to do all in my power, in concurrence with the efforts now making, to influence Congress to organize a Government for her citizens, and adopt such other measures as are deemed essential to her welfare.

In the Summer of 1854, I raised a company of twenty men in San Francisco, called the "Arizona Exploring, Mining and Trading Company." The object of this Company was to explore the Arizona mountains for silver mines, and prosecute a mining and trading business in that section. The Gadsden Treaty was then made, but the line of the new purchase had not been run, and it was supposed the Arizona mountains would fall within said purchase.

These mountains, from which the above-mentioned Company took its name, and by common consent applied to the Territory included in the Gadsden purchase, lie in Sonora some 30 miles south of the American line.

For general information, and in compliance with numerous requests recently made, that I would give some account of the knowledge and experience gained during four years' sojourn in the regions respecting which so many conflicting statements are now promulgated, I have written for publication in the TIMES as follows:

The Arizona Exploring, Mining and Trading Company, which I had the honor to lead, crossed the River Colorado, at its junction with the Gila, in September, 1854, passed on through Arizona, and located their camp on the Arizona Mountains, on the small stream called the Aqua Caliente. There we remained from the latter part of December, 1854, until April, 1855, and during this period made as thorough explorations of the neighboring country as our limited resources would admit. We relied mainly on our rifles to supply ourselves with food, deer and wild turkies being abundant. These with a little flour obtained from Tubatamo, the first Mexican town south of us, formed the staple articles of sustenance. Much of our time was occupied in dressing buckskins for clothing. Most of our explorations were made on foot, and we suffered greatly for want of shoes. Some of us were for a portion of the time actually barefooted, and not unfrequently, after a hard tramp, numbers of the party would be laid up for days with cut and swollen feet.

Our discoveries of minerals were in the main satisfactory. We found unmistakable evidence of silver, lead, iron, and slight indications of gold. At distances of five to thirty miles from camp, we found silver mines that had been worked and abandoned by Spaniards and Mexicans half a century ago. But this working of mines, so called, by the Mexicans, in all this region, as well as throughout Arizona, is scarcely worthy of the name. It is all of the most primitive character, simply following a lead that appears sufficiently rich on the surface, and invariably abandoning the same at no great depth, either from some eccentric turn of the vein, a decrease in richness of the metal, or the entrance of water.

The greatest manifestation of mining discovered was a quantity of slag from silver ore, estimated at about one hundred tuns, not more than one mile from camp. We found no mine that had been worked nearer than five miles; neither did we discover excavations at any mine sufficient to warrant the belief that it furnished the amount of ore indicated by the heaps of slag; and as the small pieces of ore found in the cinders were of a different character from any that we discovered, we were totally at a loss to divine from whence the ore was brought, or under what circumstances it was smelted. The largest kind of mezquit trees, estimated to be upwards of fifty years old, were growing within the scarcely discernible outline of *arastras*.

We prospected the famous *Planchas de la Plata*, where, many years ago, a piece of virgin silver weighing some three hundred pounds, was discovered and taken to the City of Mexico, from whence it found its way into the coffers of the King of Spain. Several quite small pieces of pure silver were found here by our party, and a Mexican who accompanied us, picked up a piece which he sold in Altar for $300, not 5 per cent. more than its intrinsic value.

The *Planchas de la Plata* district has a peculiar appearance. There are not the evidences of veins here which are to be found generally in other districts. The earth is light in substance, having the color and appearance of ashes. In regard to riches buried here, there is a decided difference of opinion among Mexicans of experience who have examined the place. Some declare there is a monstrous *Veta Madre*, or mother vein of extraordinary richness in the vicinity, while others are of opinion that the *planchas* of silver found indicate volcanic eccentricities, so common on the Mexican Pacific slope, and that under such manifestations, no *mina regular* has ever been found. My experience in mining in these regions inclines me to coincide with the latter opinion.

Our explorations of these wild regions, extended north into what is known as Arizona, and west to within a few miles of the Santa Cruz Valley. Further south we discovered traces of the unfortunate Count ROUSSEL DE BOULBON, who explored for mines under contract with a Mexican Company.

The climate, during the Winter of our sojourn in the Arizona Mountains, was truly delightful, the atmosphere being mild and bland throughout the day, and the nights quite cool—almost frosty. The range of Arizona Mountains proper are not abrupt or rugged, but a succession of gigantic and rounded eminences, swelling out and blending one with another in huge proportions, the bases of which, with the small plateaus and vales everywhere interspersed, present clumps of evergreen, oak, and mesquit. The whole country is covered with various grasses, such as *grama, sacate ordinario, sacate colorado*, and *sacatone*, the latter giving certain evidence of the propinquity of alkali waters.

Standing on these high eminences, and casting the eye on every side over the rolling hills, following one upon the other, like the huge waves of a tempestuous ocean, the subdued hues of the grasses at this season softening all, smoothing over all, and blending with the distant horizon, where, at intervals, rise to heaven in solemn grandeur stupendous peaks of a more rugged class of mountains—all this combines to form a view in which beauty, power and grandeur are exquisitely blended—as if nature, in a terrific state of convulsion, had been suddenly brought to peaceful rest by the fiat of Omnipotence.

This expedition to the Arizonas was prolific of enjoyment, health, experience and adventure. It is true we were shut out from the world and civilized society, relying on somewhat precarious means for sustenance, patching old clothes and supplying all deficiencies with deer skins of our own dressing, and in danger of being destroyed by the murderous Apaches.

We built a stockade house from substantial ash and cottonwood, which abounded in the little valley of our camp, kept regular guard, explored for mines, tested minerals, and varied our regular deer and turkey hunting by occasionally putting out after bear, wild cattle and wild horses. At this time the Gadsden Treaty line had not been run, and the patch of the earth's surface now known as Arizona was indicated on the map as "*unknown*," "*unexplored*," "*uninhabited*." With the exception of three Germans located at Calabozas, I am not aware that there was a white man residing in the Territory. We heard of emigrants passing through, of depredations by Apaches, &c., and this formed the staple of news.

We were somewhat careless respecting the Apaches, having unbounded confidence in Colt's revolvers and Sharp's rifles. We frequently saw "signs," and now and then the animal itself. We dodged them occasionally, and, with these exceptions, experienced no annoyance from them. As we were about to break up camp, a few Mexicans came in to locate, cultivate a little and make *mescal*, a species of whisky from the mescal root. One week after we left, the Apaches killed every Mexican and destroyed all the improvements.

Had I left the country on breaking up camp in the Arizonas, and never returned, it is probable that the pleasing associations connected with this one expedition, certainly the most agreeable that I entertain of any period of my frontier life, I should have cast the hue of romance over all that part of the world, and proclaimed, in highly colored statements, that Sonora and Arizona must be countries of surpassing beauty, immense agricultural and mineral sources, and destined at no distant day to flow with milk and honey. But more extended travels, a larger and harder experience, have taught me a useful and severe lesson. In due time I found that few such localities as the Arizonas, with the little valley of the Aqua Caliente, running south through the old and abandoned Mexican towns of Busani and Sirie to Tubatama, some thirty miles, were scarce, and, in comparison with the immense stretches of surrounding desert country, this charming spot formed but a speck on the earth's surface, and, like others of a similar character, was but an oasis in the desert.

I have discovered, too, that when an individual merely passes through one of these new countries, the account he gives of his trip depends considerably on the season, the state of his stomach and corporal system, the peculiar hopes, aspirations and fears, &c., &c., he may happen to entertain at the time of making said trip.

Hence we have had from travelers during the past year highly exaggerated statements respecting Arizona, of a thoroughly contradictory character. Some denounce it as worthless, not fit for white men; while others declare it one of the most agreeable, inviting and immediately available countries on the face of the earth. In all these statements there is a mixture of truth and error interwoven, with so many glaring inconsistencies and exaggerations as to befog the public and destroy confidence.

In succeeding articles, I will give you *facts* relating to the resources and present condition of Arizona, gained during a residence of four years in the Territory. EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

Slave Property as Property, Regulated, Protected, or Prohibited by the Local Law State, Federal or Territorial.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Nowhere in the land do the people of the States unqualifiedly and perpetually protect any species of property which they don't want in their midst; but, on the contrary, subject to the Federal Constitution and to the general commercial regulations of Congress, they legally shut it out and keep it out from their borders. The individual's right of ownership in Slave or other property is necessarily subordinate to the corporate right of the people of every State to regulate the sale and use of property among them, to define and fix, declare and determine, what shall and what shall not, be property within their limits in the eye of their laws.

Otherwise, Slaves or anything else, to any amount and for any duration, can be carried and held, used and sold, everywhere in this Confederacy of "sovereign and independent" States, and must be protected and defended, if need be, by some consolidated and gigantic central power, all State laws, and all their "internal and domestic" regulations to the contrary notwithstanding. Such a doctrine, carried out, would trample down and extinguish all State rights and all popular rights everywhere.

It seems manifest, Sir, in the right of reason common sense, actual fact, the Constitution and the "Dred-Scott decision," that there is no direct or indirect obligation upon any legislative power, Congressional, Territorial or State, to protect Slave property over and above all other kinds, or to treat it as so peculiarly sacred and independent, and its owner as so sovereign and supreme, as to be beyond the reach of all local law and police regulation wherever he may please to go with it.

Why, if I recollect aright, several of the present Slaveholding States themselves, Mississippi for instance, with the sanction of the Supreme Court, and in concurrence with the regulating commercial power of Congress, have repeatedly prohibited, conditionally or unconditionally, on the penalty of emancipation or confiscation of the imported slave, and besides of heavy fine or imprisonment of the owner, the further increase of slave property within their limits, by importation from other States of the Union; and Congress, for we may say forty years, has exercised the constitutional power to prohibit the introduction from abroad, into any State or Territory, of property in slaves, under the severest penalties to their importers, besides their immediate emancipation. Congress, like a large majority of the States, has also in several cases, as in the Orleans Territory, prohibited the importation of slaves into its own domain from any of the States themselves, under the penalty of their freedom. And Congress did this constitutionally, in accordance with the "Dred Scott decision," slaves being "decided" to be property, not peculiar and qualified, but "property in the strictest sense of the term," and, therefore, subject, like all other kinds in general, to the legislative police discretion of the jurisdiction, Federal, Territorial or State, under which they are carried.

It will hardly be contended that a citizen of a State, as a citizen of the United States, has generally greater *proprietary rights in any Territory* of the United States than he has when in any of the *several States. Though a citizen of a State*, and of the United States, he is not, in general, entitled to greater privileges and immunities, in the several *States, than the citizens themselves of those States* have under their respective local laws and police regulations. *If he attempts to use or hold any species of property, in another State than his own, in any manner or for any period, in contravention to the laws thereof*, (laws not in conflict with any constitutional regulations of the United States,) he renders himself liable to pay, and suffer the penalty, it may be, the entire loss of the obnoxious property which he brought from his own State, and which, of course, had he not offended the laws of a State by carrying and holding it there, he could not be deprived of without his consent or just compensation. So, I imagine, it is in a Territory.

The governing power of every State and Territory is bound by the Constitution to recognize, regard, and protect every description of property carried within their borders by a citizen of the United States, so long as that power does not please expressly and positively to prohibit and exclude it. Wherever and while Congress has the law-making power over any part of our common domain, that body is bound, under the "Dred Scott decision," to protect and enforce, by all constitutional means, a citizen's right of ownership in Slave or any other property there, as property, which was property in the State whose citizen he had been, unless and until, in the exercise of its great and comprehensive police discretion, Congress, like the States, should see fit to prohibit its further importation and tenure there.

But the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and, I take it, Utah and New-Mexico, too, under the territorial legislation of Congress in 1854, having all the police power which Congress would otherwise have held over them, can constitutionally, in my view, like the States with adequate protection of vested rights, forbid by statute the sale and use, or ownership, of divers kinds of property, slaves included, within their borders, and in general deprive, "by due process of law," every individual of every obnoxious article of property, who, by holding or bringing it among them, offends against their local laws. They are, under the "Dred Scott decision," as "sovereign and independent," within their own limits, "in their internal and domestic concerns," as are the States, and will continue so to be before, as after, their admission into the Union, unless Congress, in the meantime, should please to blot out the distinctive "popular sovereignty" feature of its so-called and so-considered *definitive* measure of 1854—a measure applicable alike to all future cases.

Therefore, Sir, I submit again, in conclusion, as a general (and, if you please, abstract) proposition, that slaves, like all other property, are subject, under the Constitution, for their protection, regulation and existence as property, to the discretionary and sovereign police power of the jurisdiction within and under which they are carried and held; and the Territories covered by Senator DOUGLAS' crowning "*finality*" bill were invested with this very power, as perfectly and completely as are the States themselves.

Ever yours, with much respect, PONTIAC.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

I enter upon the discharge of the duties which the people of this State have committed to me, with less of political experience than many of my predecessors in this high station, and with some anxiety for the result. Upright intentions, a heart devoted to the interests of the Commonwealth, and unceasing application, are all the pledges I can give for the faithful execution of the trust delegated to me by the people of New-York. Under such circumstances I cannot hesitate in this, my first communication to the Legislature, to invoke the presence and aid of that Almighty Being who controls the councils of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, that he will enable every person employed in the administration of the State to execute successfully the duties of his station.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to "communicate by message to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient."

In conformity therewith, and as first claiming your earnest attention, I proceed to apprise you of the financial condition of the State, that you may early know of the necessity which exists for supplying its Treasury.

The Funded Debt, on Sept. 30, 1858, was $30,913,258 77; of which $6,605,654 37 was the General Fund State Debt, and $24,307,704 40 was the Canal Debt. Of the General Fund State Debt, $350,000 becomes due in 1859, and $450,000 becomes due in 1860. There is also a Contingent Debt for Stock issued to certain railroad companies, amounting to $570,000.

The Constitution disposes of the revenues derived from the Canals, annually, in the following manner:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, which the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in their report to the Legislature on the 18th of February last, for the last fiscal year, estimated at $1,000,000.

2. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the Canal Debt, as it existed on the first of June, 1846, including $300,000 then to be borrowed, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the General Fund Debt, $350,000, until the old Canal debt is provided for, and then, for the same purpose, $1,500,000.

4. To pay interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay new Canal Debt in eighteen years, which debt now amounts to $12,000,000, and will require for interest, annually, $710,000.

5. For the support of Government, $200,000.

6. The remainder to be expended every year upon the Canals, until they are completed, and after that, as the Legislature may direct.

The whole amount of receipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $2,072,204 88, viz.:

From tolls:		
Erie Canal	$1,791,527 98	
Champlain Canal	90,486 10	—$1,882,014 08
Oswego Canal		83,939 46
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		14,460 67
Chemung Canal		13,347 25
Crooked Lake Canal		520 82
Chenango Canal		15,305 64
Black River Canal		4,998 48
Genesee Valley Canal		25,651 07
Oneida Lake Canal		1,225 32
Baldwinsville Canal		14 13
Oneida River Improvem't		3,725 19
Seneca River Tow'g Path		99 69
Cayuga Inlet		190 18
Total		$2,045,442 68
From rent of surplus waters		1,948 33
From interest on current canal revenues		24,813 87
Total		$2,072,204 88

The payments during the year for superintendence, and ordinary repairs, collection of revenue, salaries chargeable to the Canal Fund, and miscellaneous payments, have been $1,078,878 91, "surplus revenues," $993,425 97.

It will be thus seen, that for the last fiscal year, after paying the expenses of collecting, superintendence, and repairs, chargeable upon the Canal revenues, there is a deficiency of $706,574 03 of the sum needed to pay the interest, and provide a "Sinking Fund," to meet the first Constitutional requirements of $1,700,000. The interest upon the Canal debt alone, is annually $1,358,892 30. The interest upon the General Fund debt, is annually $354,000 10. If the entire surplus revenue from the Canals, was now to be appropriated to the payment of interest on the Canal Debt, there would be a deficiency of $365,466 33. If the General Fund debt should be included, there would be a deficiency of $712,710 74, to be provided for in some other manner. From a statement made to me by the Auditor of the Canal Department, it appears there have been drafts made by the Canal Commissioners, up to Sept. 30, 1858, for $1,330,032 30, beyond the ability of Treasury, none of which have been paid; and that the amount of these drafts, will, in the opinion of the Auditor, by Jan. 1, 1859, reach $1,700,000. From another source, the estimate for the same period, and for the same object, is $2,000,000. To meet the claims upon the Treasury, actual and estimated, which relate to the Canals along, the following sums will be required:

To pay outstanding drafts for work done on the Canals, and awards for land damages, (partly estimated)	$1,700,000
For one year's interest on the debt of $12,000,000, contracted under Section 3, of article 7, of the Constitution	710,000
For the principal and interest on the temporary loan of $200,000, due 1st July, 1860	220,000
Estimated amount required, under the act Chapter 263, of the Laws of 1858, to pay interest on drafts and awards, the principal of which was liquidated at the Department prior to April 10, 1858	25,000
Total	$2,655,000

equivalent to a State Tax of nearly two mills on the dollar of the valuations of 1857.

The above estimate of $2,655,000 does not include all the damages for land taken for the construction and enlargement of the Canal, which, it is supposed will require $1,000,000 additional; and that $500,000 will be required to pay the 15 per cent. reserved out of estimates of work done under contract.

If these figures prove to be correct, obligations to the amount of upwards of $4,000,000 already exist against the State for the Canals alone, (without any estimate for work yet to be performed in the completion thereof) a large part of which obligations have been created regardless of that part of the Constitution which provides that "no debt shall be hereafter contracted, by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by a law for some single work, or object, to be distinctly specified therein, and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a *direct annual tax, to pay, and sufficient to pay*, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within 18 years from the time of contracting thereof."

Thus, without the power to create a debt, unless first submitted to the people, a debt has been created for Canal purposes, without the means of payment in the Treasury, or at the command of those who made it; and it requires your early and deliberate *consideration as to the measures necessary and proper* to be adopted, to save unimpaired the public faith; *for under no circumstances* will the State of New-York ever refuse to acknowledge and pay any and all just claims that exist against her, or that may have been contracted by any of her authorized agents. I regret the necessity for this exhibition of the financial affairs of the State, wherein is shown a floating indebtedness of such magnitude; but justice to a *Legislature that will be expected to provide for its extinguishment* requires that it should be stated.

From information derived from the State Officers, I am led to believe that $1,000,000 for the Erie Canal, $600,000 for the Oswego, $200,000 for the Cayuga and Seneca, and $300,000 for the other Canals, would essentially complete our system of Canal enlargement, except for a portion of the Erie, where remain what are called wall benches, on which the slope or protection wall is built to secure the inside bank of the Canal. The removal of these has been recommended in former official reports, but it will not be necessary for the immediate purposes of navigation.

I am also informed that very essential advantages can be attained by deepening the whole of the channel of the Erie Canal to seven feet, and by leaving the width of the small portion yet remaining to be widened at forty-five feet.

The cost of this partial enlargement is estimated for the Erie Canal at $300,000, in which would be included $25,000 for deepening the present channel through the Cayuga Marshes. The further sum of $150,000 would deepen the Oswego Canal to six feet. Both these sums can be expended before the opening of navigation in the ensuing Spring.

Another mode of prosecuting the Public Works has been suggested, namely: to secure six feet of water on the Erie, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and to proceed with the permanent work across the Cayuga Marshes during the ensuing Winter, all of which it is estimated will cost $500,000;—and then to provide for the final completion of the Canals by the Spring of 1860.

I deem it vastly important that our system of Canal enlargement should be pushed to a speedy completion, especially when the amount required is so small, compared with the millions already expended. No other means of transportation through our State can compete with the Erie Canal, particularly when, by its adaptation to the purpose, steam shall be successfully applied in its navigation; and I cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the necessity of devising ways and means to accomplish so desirable and necessary a result. If, at this time, no other obligations of the State were claiming your immediate attention, except its funded debt, and the interest thereon, the sum required for necessary construction upon the Canals could and would be raised by means of a tax upon all the real and personal property of the State; the honest and conservative method of paying for necessary objects of this kind, and which I believe the people of New-York are sufficiently ready and willing to bear, provided they can have reasonable assurance that the proceeds of taxes thus levied and collected will be honestly and wisely applied to the object in question. In view, however, of the erroneous estimates of the cost of the Canals, and of disappointed expectations in regard to the time of their completion, your position, in authorizing new expenditures even for so indispensable an object, is one of trial and responsibility. But we cannot avoid, and should not shrink from the discharge of an imperative duty.

Having thus given such information as in a brief period I have been able to obtain in relation to the amount of obligations already created for Canal purposes, as well as approximate estimates for construction, both for the complete and for the partial enlargement, I leave the matter where it belongs, with an assurance that you will not fail to provide the Treasury with means to meet these requirements upon it. Any proper enactment having that object in view, will receive my approval, whether it seek to attain the object by a moderate tax spread over a term of years, or by an amendment to the Constitution, or by obtaining the popular approval to a loan under the Constitution, or by such other course as you may devise for the temporary or permanent increase of the revenue.

The cost of the construction of the Canal Basin at Buffalo has always been kept as a separate item upon the books of the Canal Department, because it was considered just that the money so expended should be reimbursed by the United States. The Canal Board have very recently memorialized Congress for the reimbursement of this money and for the repair and improvement of the piers at Buffalo and Oswego. The facts stated in the memorial leave no doubt of the justness of these claims.

The receipts on account of the General Fund during the year exceeded the payments from the fund	$393,941 94
From which deduct the deficiency in the revenue, as stated for the previous year	84,702 56
And it leaves an apparent balance in the Treasury of	$309,239 38

But as a large portion of the appropriations of 1857 remained unpaid on the 30th September last, there was an actual deficiency in the revenue to meet the demands upon it of $460,000.

The General Fund no longer receives contributions, as formerly, from the "Surplus revenues" of the Canals, and its Permanent revenue is very inconsiderable, viz: for the year ending September 30th, 1857:

Auction Duty	$132,299 23
Salt Duty	53,476 91
Fees of the Secretary's Office	2,738 53
Fees of the Comptroller's Office	2,612 11
Fees of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals	506 98
Peddler's Licenses	1,069 00
Total, as shown by Comptroller's Report	$192,615 49

This fund has, for several years, been supplied by means of a direct tax, and such tax will again become necessary in order to pay the deficiency which now exists, of $460,000; and also to make the usual appropriations for the next fiscal year for the expenses of Government, and for other purposes, in pursuance of Article 7, Section 8 of the Constitution, and the existing laws. It is to be borne in mind that any law which may be passed, imposing such tax, should embrace whatever other appropriations the Legislature, in its wisdom, may make during the present session.

The expenses of the State Department, of the Legislature, of the Judiciary, and of the Prisons must be paid; while the Houses of Refuge, the Lunatic Asylums, the Institutions for the Blind, for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Asylum for Idiots, are "Children of the State," and imperatively require its support.

Applications will doubtless be made for other objects of acknowledged merit, which you will feel constrained to refuse.

Hospitals, Orphan Asylums, Dispensaries, Medical Schools, and Juvenile Asylums, heretofore recipients from the Treasury, are not all in a condition to be denied the usual stipend.

These, and all like appropriations, if made, are to be paid from the General Fund, the State tax to supply which, has for the last ten years, produced the following amounts:

1848,	½ mill	$635,636 72
1849,	½ mill	334,555 26
1850,	½ mill	354,003 75
1851,	½ mill	378,540 86
1852,	½ mill	292,641 69
1853,	1 mill	1,325,194 69
1854,	¾ mill	1,020,926 49
1855,	1⅛ mills	1,751,717 76
1856,	1 mill	1,430,000 02
1857,	1⅛ mills	1,769,675 22

The deficiency in the General Fund, the large "floating debt" of the Canal Department, for the payment of which the State must provide, the necessary funds required for the completion of the Canals, which you are prohibited by the Constitution from borrowing, except under circumstances that at best can be made to apply but to a portion of the aggregate amount, will indicate the necessity for economy and retrenchment, as well as for refusing appropriations to new objects and purposes, however meritorious. It is as much the duty and interest of governments, as of individuals, when burdened with obligations, to study and practice economy. With resources to justify our munificence, we might properly respond to the various enterprises and the numerous appeals that will claim your consideration; but when the means required to promote general or individual interests can only be obtained by a resort to taxation, we shall best discharge our duties by refusing to increase the public burdens. Indeed I cannot forbear to express the opinion, that until the Canals are completed, and the present floating indebtedness is paid, it is just and expedient to confine appropriations to the simplest and most economical necessities of Government.

There is a deficiency in the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund to pay the interest upon that part of the State debt chargeable upon it, of $486,674 47, which it also becomes necessary to provide for.

The amount of capital of the School Fund is $2,551,260 52, which shows an increase during the year of $24,566 28.

The capital of the Literature Fund amounts to $269,962 12. The amount received for revenue is $16,411 01—which is annually to be distributed to Academies, and used for the purchase of text-books, maps and globes, and philosophical and chemical apparatus, for Academies.

The capital of the United States Deposit Fund, being the amount received from the United States, is $4,014,520 71. The amount received for revenue is $248,767 52—which is also appropriated for the annual support of Academies, Common Schools, the State Normal School, the instruction of Teachers' classes in Academies, and for Teachers' Institutes.

The annual Report of the Comptroller will be laid before you at an early day. It will be found to contain information essential to a proper understanding of the financial condition of his own Department, and of the several Boards with which he is associated. To that Report I ask the special attention of the Legislature.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department will also be presented to you, and will be found to contain much useful information.

As evidence that our Free Banking system furnishes security to those who hold its circulating notes, it may be stated that the entire loss under it, to billholders, resulting from suspension during the severe financial embarrassments of 1857, was but $7,980 64; while the community suffered to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. of the amount in circulation, upon the bills of three chartered banks, which failed during the same period of financial disaster. It is greatly to the credit of our banks, that they so readily, and so speedily, returned to the redemption in coin of all their obligations, and have since maintained specie payments, while at the same time they have rendered to the public all needful facilities.

There may be alterations suggested, and judicious changes made, in some of the details of the present Banking system; but I take pleasure in saying, that as a whole, the system is working satisfactorily and securely—far more so than any former one that has existed in this State.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department will very soon lay before you his annual report, containing such recommendations as his experience and practical mind may have led him to observe as necessary to be adopted by the present Legislature. I *refer you to it as being entitled to great consideration*.

Some amendment of the General Law for creating *Insurance Companies, is deemed necessary to prevent fraudulent practices in the mode of investing the Capital Stock thereof.*

The omission of several railroad companies to comply with that portion of the act of 1850, known as the "General Railroad Law," which provides, that "every railroad company formed under this act, shall make *an annual report to the State Engineer and Surveyor* of the operations of the year, ending on the 30th *September, which report shall be verified by the oath* of the Treasurer or President and Acting Superintendent of operations, and be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor by the 1st of December in each year," has rendered it out of the power of the Engineer Department to furnish accurate statistics in relation to the operations of that large and important public interest and property in our *State*, during the year 1858. I find it necessary, in referring to the *subject, to rely upon the returns of 1857*. From the valuable report of the State Engineer and Surveyor presented to the Legislature on the 8th of March, 1858, it appears there were eighty-eight railroad corporations in the State, having a total amount of capital stock of $74,396,488 96, of which was paid in $66,196,735 25, and having a funded debt of $63,942,125 40, and a floating debt, at that time, of $6,546,806 60, making a total amount expended for construction of $136,689,690 34. *Of* these eighty-eight railroad corporations, costing, apparently, the sum of $136,689,690 34, as above, only fourteen declared dividends to stockholders in 1857, which were represented by capital stock $43,712,408—bonded and other debt $24,940,481 72.

An exposition by the State Engineer and Surveyor of some of the causes which have produced a result so disastrous to this description of property, will be found in the same report, to which I call the attention of the Legislature.

Those who have made investments in railroad stocks, or bonds, have a right to inquire whether it is not within the power of the Legislature to provide some remedy for this apparent annihilation of their property in the one case, and the vast depreciation of it in the other, since the Directors and Managers seem unable to do so. I call attention to this subject, in the full belief that you will give to it that careful consideration and action which a property so large in amount, chiefly held by our own citizens, requires at your hands.

The number of convicts in the several State Prisons on the 30th of September, 1858, was as follows: Auburn, 747; Sing Sing, 1,110; Clinton, 358. Total, 2,215. Of which were insane: Auburn, 13; Sing Sing, 21; Clinton, 3.

The expenses thereof for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were: Auburn, $77,874 13; earnings, $59,840 67. Sing Sing, $119,000 14; earnings, $75,916 46. Clinton, $55,781 75; earnings, $21,420 68.

The Constitution provides for the election of three Inspectors, as follows: "There shall be elected annually one Inspector of State Prisons, who shall hold his office for three years; said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein." Since its adoption in 1846, the expenditures of the three Prisons have exceeded the earnings, viz.:

1847	$66,532 32	1853	$101,837 90
1848	138,400 30	1854	130,115 50
1849	84,394 71	1855	226,172 63
1850	88,306 97	1856	102,531 16
1851	79,390 66	1857	119,321 26
1852	81,393 94	1858	234,300 61
Total			$1,530,347 23

which has been paid from the General Fund.

It is well known that our Prison system is much more expensive than the system in operation in several other States; while in its discipline and management it is inferior to some others. Some improvement in both respects can be made by a thorough revision of all the Statutes relating to the Prisons, which I earnestly commend to your attention during your present session.

It may become necessary to enlarge some of the present structures, and further appropriations for Insane convicts, are believed to be necessary.

The Asylum erected at Auburn for Insane convicts, is nearly ready for use, and is creditable to Christian civilization and humanity.

But before our Prison system will be a "model for the imitation of others," as it ought to be, it will require such a change in the Organic Law as will confer upon one person the power and authority now given to the present Inspectors, thus putting one General in command instead of three. He should be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and be removable for cause, at the discretion of the former.

Our Criminal Law, except in a few isolated cases, where considerable communities have sympathized with the perpetration of offences springing out of alleged popular evils, local in their character, has been adequate to the arrest and punishment of offenders, with the promptitude and certainty which the Constitution and laws enjoin. In the cases referred to, which led to the commission of a great public offence, and a wanton destruction of the property of the State, the local magistracy, and the Grand Inquest of the People failed to arrest and present the offenders for trial and punishment.

If, when reflection and reason shall have taken the place of excitement and passion, these functionaries do not render that obedience to the law without which no citizen is safe in his person and property, nor any community respectable, it will remain for you to enact, within the limits of the Constitution, some adequate remedy for this unlooked-for evil.

Immediately after the burning of all the Quarantine buildings at the Marine Hospital, which took place on the 1st and 2d of September, my predecessor, on the 7th of September, acting from a high sense of public duty, issued his proclamation, declaring the Island in a state of insurrection, and ordering the property and sick to be protected by the military arm of the State. For a statement of these unfortunate occurrences, I refer the Legislature to a communication made to me by Governor KING, which will be laid before you, together with other documents connected therewith.

The question of another and more suitable site for a Quarantine Establishment for the port of New-York, than that which, since 1798, has been occupied for such purposes, has engaged the attention of the people and the government; but no effective measures for a change of location have thus far been adopted.

Efforts were made through Commissioners appointed for that purpose, to obtain the consent of the State of New-Jersey for the occupation of a portion of Sandy Hook, designed, apparently, by nature for this sanitary purpose. These efforts, strenuously opposed by some of our own citizens, and resisted, upon what I must regard as unfounded apprehensions, by the Legislature of New-Jersey, proved abortive. I am, however, unwilling to relinquish the hope that, with a better understanding of the duties and interests of both States, a location in all respects so advantageous and appropriate, may yet, with the consent of New-Jersey, be obtained.

I transmit to the Legislature a report of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station; and a report to them from Captain H. W. BENHAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, together with a report of the action had thereon by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, under date of 28th December ult., referring to the Legislature a plan for creating five acres of land upon Old Orchard Shoals, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, for a Quarantine establishment.

But whether Sandy Hook, or Old Orchard Shoals, or some other eligible point within the Bay of New-York be finally designated, I deem it of paramount and enduring importance to the health and welfare of Staten Island, of New-York and Brooklyn, and of that portion of New-Jersey contiguous to Staten Island, that a permanent location for the entire Quarantine establishment should be obtained, and its removal from Staten Island carried into effect at the earliest possible day, and to the accomplishment of that object my efforts will be directed. With these views, I recommend the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a new Commission, to consist of three persons of eminent character and qualifications, familiar with the subject and with the requirements of the State, to whom the whole question shall be committed, to report a plan to the Legislature, that, if approved, may be adopted early in the session.

In establishing for all time Quarantine grounds for the commerce of our own country, and that also of the maritime world, I deem it right and proper to ask the concurrence and coöperation of the Federal Government. With common duties and interests, in the preservation of the public health, and in the execution of the Revenue Laws, it is manifestly proper that, in determining a site for Quarantine and Revenue purposes, the State of New-York should consult the General Government. Nor is it to be doubted that that Government will participate with this State, in the responsibility and expense of providing ample Hospital and Revenue facilities for the commerce of the world.

As immediately connected with this subject, I call your attention to the numerous Health Laws, and to the manner in which they are administered at the port of New-York, fully believing that there is an excess of machinery and of officials around Quarantine, greatly inconvenient and oppressive to commerce, which should no longer be required to bear the manifold taxes that for the last few years have been imposed upon it. According to existing arrangements, when a ship enters Sandy Hook, "she is boarded and taxed by a licensed pilot; next stopped and taxed by a licensed physician; next hailed by a licensed steam-tug, then boarded by a licensed warden; next by a licensed fumigator, then taken possession of by licensed stevedores, her cargo handed over to licensed lightermen, again subject to an inroad of fumigators, and then towed to New-York by a licensed Quarantine tug, and guarded on her way by licensed policemen; then she falls into the hands of a licensed harbor master, till finally the owner is glad to shake off this swarm of officials" at any cost—and all this in the name of the State, and for the preservation of the public health. It would be difficult to adopt a system more inconvenient and more expensive.

The expenditures for the Public Schools of the State for the year 1857 are:

For teachers' wages	$2,372,113 86
For libraries and school apparatus	136,597 80
For colored schools	10,729 93
For school-houses, sites and repairs	765,536 39
For incidental expenses	309,027 05
Amount remaining unexpended	138,943 56
Total	$3,732,948 79

The above amount expended for school purposes was raised as follows:

Balance unexpended from the previous year	$140,142 40
From Common School Fund and State tax	1,346,902 56
From Gospel and School lands	17,449 02
From School District tax	1,846,542 71
From School District rate bills	300,515 50
From all other sources	81,396 60
Total	$3,732,948 79
Number of School districts in the State	11,617
Number of school-houses	11,560
Number of children between 4 and 21	1,240,176
Number of children attending the public schools	843,137
Number of children employed within the year	31,747

By the law of 1851, which caused the raising of $800,000 annually by general tax, the principle was established that "the property of the State should educate the children of the State." The law of 1856 extended and enlarged the appropriation by a three-fourth mill tax, which has increased the appropriation from that made by the law of 1851, to nearly $1,200,000.

Under the management of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, the School system of our State is acquiring, steadily but surely, a standing and reputation that will make it a model for others.

For especial information in relation thereto, I refer you to the report of that officer, which, under the law of 1856, changing the close of "the School year" *from 31st December to 30th September*, will enable him to present the statistics pertaining to this important interest down to a period corresponding with the other Departments of the State, and not attainable under previous statutes.

I am informed by the Superintendent of the Salt Springs, that the amount of Salt inspected at the State salines, during the past season, has been seven million bushels. This amount exceeds the inspection of 1857 by nearly three million of bushels, and is about one million in excess of any previous year, and is a gratifying proof of the local and general benefits flowing from the possession of these remarkable waters. The business has been more remunerative to the manufacturers than for a year or two preceding, and promises favorable results for the future.

The State salines in Onondaga county are among the most important of any in the country east of the Rocky mountains, whether judged by their productiveness, their location with reference to the main channels of internal commerce, the purity of the article manufactured, or the extent to which it is destined to be carried.

We have no deposits of coal within our limits. It should, therefore, be our object to open channels and avenues of inter-communication with our neighboring State of Pennsylvania, for the easy and rapid transit through our canals and over our railroads, of that necessary article of domestic fuel, the use of which, also, enters so largely into all our industrial occupations.

As far as the great agricultural interest is concerned, I am not aware that it seeks or needs anything from the State. Our agricultural population is happy, contented and intelligent. Should, however, that important interest require any legislation or aid, its wishes should be listened to with the greatest attention.

The total number of emigrants that arrived at the port of New-York during the year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, was 78,589, being only about forty per cent. of the arrivals for 1857, and twenty-five per cent. of the arrivals of 1854, and less than during any year since 1847. This has caused a large diminution in the fund under the control of the Commissioners, which is created by a *per capita* commutation of $2 for each alien passenger; while, under the law giving the emigrant a claim on the fund for five years after arrival, the Commission is liable for the support of over 860,000 persons arrived since Jan. 1, 1854, or for such portion thereof as may, from inability to support themselves, become chargeable in any part of the State.

Owing to the unfortunate occurrences, elsewhere referred to, by which all the Hospital Buildings on Staten Island were set on fire and destroyed, the Commissioners found it necessary, in rebuilding the buildings for the sick and destitute emigrants, to use funds that were intended to be applied for their support in the various counties.

In addition to the $50,000 still due the counties for the support of emigrant poor, the Commissioners owe, on mortgage upon all the real estate held by them, $150,000, contracted for the support of the Marine Hospital, and the Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, and for the purchase of lands, and the erection of buildings. The Ward's Island establishment, under the charge of its capable Superintendent, as an eleemosynary institution, is not excelled anywhere, whether in discipline, morals or economy.

The annual report of the Commissioners will soon be laid before you, to which I refer for all necessary information, in detail, financially and otherwise.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New-York, had under its care, at the commencement of the year—boys, 577; girls, 70; total, 647. Since which there has been received 350—total, 997; 470 of whom have been disposed of, either by indenture or placed with responsible families in the country. Four hundred and fifty boys and seventy-seven girls are now employed in the work-shops, in schools, and in the labors of the house, according to their several capacities, so regulated by industrial occupation and mental training as to fit them for resuming in society paths leading to a virtuous life. Not a single death has occurred among the inmates during the year. Salubrity of location, thorough ventilation of the house, and the sanitary system pursued by the managers and officers of this Society, have mainly contributed to produce this happy result.

The Western House of Refuge at Rochester had under its care, on the 1st of January last, 245 boys. Since that time 143 boys have been received, and there have been discharged and put to service 113, leaving at present 275. Two deaths have occurred during the year. Under the existing management, this institution is fulfilling all the noble purposes for which it was designed. The State cannot err by an enlightened spirit of appropriations to this class of institutions, it being far wiser to reform and instruct the young than to be compelled to build prisons for them as they advance in crime, later in life.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica commenced the year with 456 patients, to which were added during the year, 328. Whole number treated, 784. Discharged recovered, 114; discharged improved, 33; discharged unimproved, 99; discharged not insane, 5; died, 31; remaining Nov. 30, 1858, 502. Since its opening, January, 1843, the Asylum has treated 5,[illegible] patients, of whom 2,226 have recovered. On the 14th of July, 1857, the central portion of the pile of buildings was burned down, as was also the Asylum barn, a few days afterwards. The incendiary, who was a patient, was tried and sent to the State Prison at Auburn. The Legislature of 1858 appropriated $66,742 for the reconstruction of the burned buildings. No further appropriation will be required for this purpose. The institution is free from debt. It has for several years been inadequate to the wants of such of the insane as the laws commit to its care, and, I believe, it will be the enlightened purpose of the State to provide for the construction of another Insane Asylum at the earliest period the condition of the Treasury will warrant an expenditure for the purpose.

The Trustees appointed by the Legislature to locate the Inebriate Asylum have accepted from the liberal citizens of Binghamton 252 acres of land as a donation for its site.

The Asylum was commenced on the 22d day of June. Its corner-stone was laid on the 24th day of September. Upwards of 300,000 bricks and 50,000 cubic feet of stone have been laid in the walls of the building. There have been $50,000 subscribed to the fund of the Asylum, 25 per cent. of which has already been paid. The donations, in land, by the citizens of Binghamton are valued at $25,000. The building is expected to cost about $160,000. Although the first and only Institution of the kind in this country, and, as far as I know, in any other, the importance of the Inebriate Asylum is felt and acknowledged by every intelligent citizen of our State.

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, during the past year, has educated and supported 159 boys and 141 girls, 28 of whom have received the benefit of instruction in the higher branches. Of these, 232 were the beneficiaries of the State, in conformity with existing laws.

The annual appropriations furnish the means of support and education for the number of pupils authorized by law to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. When it was thought advisable to make a change of location, the property on the Fourth-avenue was sold, and an estate was purchased about nine miles from the City Hall. This property, comprising thirty-seven acres of land, lying on the margin of the Hudson River, has been transferred to the State, and is now held in fee, subject to certain incumbrances and restrictions. The buildings commenced in 1853 are still incomplete, and subject to some indebtedness. In buildings and improvements there have been expended $400,000, about one-fourth of which has been paid by the State. No situation could be found better adapted to the objects of the Institution.

The New-York Institution for the Blind deservedly retains the confidence of the public. Within a period of seven years, the number of children entrusted to its charge from this and from adjoining States has nearly doubled. The Institution now contains about two hundred inmates. The teachers are selected from the pupils and graduates, and blind persons are, as far as practicable, employed in the household. After a term of seven years, they return to their homes throughout the State, and experience shows that blind persons can be placed above the need of public charity.

The Asylum for Idiots, located at Syracuse, under the superintendence of Dr. H. B. WILBUR, is fully vindicating the wisdom of its founders.

The Militia, embodying 367,813 officers and men, the organized portion of which, comprising 17,813 officers and men, uniformed and equipped, is divided into eight divisions, twenty-six brigades and sixty-two regiments, is in an efficient condition. Pursuant to the law of 1858, there have been erected, or are in process of erection, Arsenals in the following places, namely: at Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Corning and New-York. Those at Buffalo and Corning have been completed; the one at Brooklyn has not yet been accepted; that at Albany has been erected but not finished; the one in New-York is in process of erection, and has been delayed by the falling of the roof in November last, thereby causing a large loss in damages, but whether to the State or to individuals, will depend upon investigation into the causes, yet to take place. For the first time in many years, the Militia is engaged in actual service. In conformity to the proclamation of my predecessor, issued on the 7th of September last, two hundred and fifty officers and men, including one section of Artillery, were detailed from the troops of the First Division, under Major-General SANDFORD, to the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island, near the buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the sick emigrants, to defend the property of the State and the lives of the patients against all violence. Subsequently, viz.: on the 19th of October, this force was reduced to one hundred and twenty-five officers and men, who were relieved on the 3d instant. The expenses for maintenance and support have been assumed and paid by Governor KING. It will be the province of the Legislature to provide for the reimbursement of this money, either by tax upon the County of Richmond, or from the State Treasury. It will also be proper, in the same manner, to provide for the payment of the troops, whose soldierly conduct and bearing have deservedly been the subject of much commendation.

During the past year the Metropolitan Police Force has been fully organized, by the appointment of all its officers, and the full complement of policemen; and its efficiency has been such as promises soon to render it, with the addition of such improvements in its government as experience may suggest, a most effective means for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property, in the great centre of population in which it is located. In this result, the people of the State cannot but be deeply interested, for the rapid growth of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, which form the chief population of the district, draws thither, more and more every year, the residents of other sections of the State, for various purposes connected with pleasure or business.

It must, therefore, continue to be an object of solicitude, as well with those residing without, as those residing within the limits of the District, that its *Police Government* shall be effectual, not only to preserve the public peace, but at all times to promptly afford the necessary protection to the Metropolis in which its principal functions are exercised; and the Legislature having assumed to itself, in the passage of the Act organizing the *Police District*, the power conferred by the Constitution for the general public good, it should not cease to watch, with jealous care, the results of the organization, and to adopt such further measures as in its wisdom may be deemed necessary for the better and more efficient government of the force.

The Board of Police Commissioners, in their annual report, which will hereafter be presented to you, make several suggestions for this purpose, which I commend to your careful consideration. Among these is the recommendation that the force be increased in the City of New-York, in order that that metropolis may be better protected than can now be done with the number of policemen at the disposal of the Commissioners.

It would seem, from statistics which they present, that most if not all of the principal cities of Great Britain have each a police force exceeding in proportion to their population, that now possessed by New-York. This power to increase has, however, in the act creating the Metropolitan Police, been given to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties composing the district, and unless some imperative necessity should determine otherwise, I would respectfully recommend, that the power be left where the act has, in my opinion, judiciously placed it. If, however, the Supervisors of any of the counties comprising the district should, after due notice, neglect to sanction the appointment of an adequate police force, the interference of the Legislature may become proper.

Our laws forbid aliens from acquiring and holding real estate, unless they make depositions that they are residents, and intend always to reside in the United States and to become citizens thereof, and that they have taken such incipient measures as the laws of the United States require to obtain naturalization. In consequence of this prohibition, special applications are made to the Legislature. Instead of granting such special applications, which has usually been done, I advise the passage of a general law, or such an amendment of the existing law on the subject as will permit all aliens, who are actual residents of this State, to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure. I do not think any danger need be apprehended from such an enactment. It would be a proper measure, and preclude the necessity of applications for special privileges.

Now that direct taxation is necessary, in order to supply the Treasury with funds for the payment of interest on a considerable portion of the public debt, as also to pay the expenses of the Government, I deem it a suitable occasion to remind the Legislature that much inequality exists in the valuation of real and personal estate, and that measures should be adopted for the correction and equalization of such valuations.

There is an unadjusted question in relation to the boundary line between this State and the State of Connecticut, the necessary information concerning which I have not been able to obtain; but it is a

question which ought to be settled during the present session, and I call attention to it, fully believing it will receive that consideration and action which justice to our own and to our sister State demands.

It has been for several years the custom for certain counties to make application to the Legislature to extend the time for the collection of taxes, which applications have usually been granted. Being only partial, the operation is necessarily unequal, and ought to be discouraged and discontinued.

I call attention to the large sums expended annually for the printing of voluminous and non-essential documents, believing that with a careful discrimination as to the matter printed, considerable sums can be saved, while all really useful and necessary information can be as largely disseminated as at present.

It ought to be the earnest object and desire of every good citizen to exercise whatever influence he possesses, in sustaining any proper law for protecting the purity of the elective franchise, by carrying into effect that part of the Constitution which provides "that laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." The example of some of the older States, in which laws for the registration of voters have existed for very many years, and in which they are successfully and easily carried out, with the acquiescence and approval of every one, has led several of the other States, within a few years, to enact similar laws, having for their object the registration of all persons who are legally entitled to vote.

These laws are general in their character, and so framed that in no case can those entitled to vote be deprived of their just rights on account of temporary absence or otherwise. Such a law properly framed is essential in securing to all citizens, native as well as adopted, the proper exercise of the elective franchise. To do this is one of the highest duties of a State, and complying, as it will, with a mandate of the Constitution, I recommend its enactment during the present session.

In the delegation of the pardoning power by the Organic Law, it was presumed that Courts and Juries in criminal cases would perform their duties cautiously, wisely and justly, on the humane principle that if there be any reasonable doubt the accused must be acquitted, and that no conviction will occur without due proof of guilt. It is greatly to the credit of our judicial tribunals that innocent persons are rarely convicted. The framers of the Constitution could not have intended that the Executive would, as a general rule, be called upon to judge of the guilt of the condemned, or of the severity or fitness of the sentence. These are questions for the Judiciary, except in extreme cases, and in the exercise of the pardoning power it is the duty of the Executive to act upon these principles.

Nothing will so certainly deter from the commission of crime, as the certainty of punishment. The great purposes for which punishments are instituted [illegible] it, certainly so far as their design is to operate as a warning to others, and a reformation of the offender. Neither is it attained unless punishment surely follows the offence, and is of sufficient severity to warn others against the dangerous example, and if possible to improve and amend the criminal. These views lead to the conclusion that the pardoning power must be cautiously exercised; that *ex-parte* applications for Executive clemency now so frequently made will be viewed with disfavor, and that when a conviction for crime has legally been had, and it is not shown to have been improper, the offender must expect punishment as his just reward. I have reason to believe that for some classes of offences under our criminal code, the terms of imprisonment ought to be shortened; and that greater discretion should be give to the courts for that purpose. I commend the subject to the attention of the Legislature as one entitled to careful consideration.

The existing law for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the prevention of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, has received, within the last few months, a constitutional affirmation by the highest Court in the State. Such being the case, it is but just to test the principle of the law before radical changes are adopted. Defects are, however, believed to exist in some of the details of the law. If so, proper amendments should be made at the present session.

Representing, as you do, all parts of the State, and coming directly from your constituents to the discharge of your duties here, you will be qualified to judge of the nature and extent of such defects. But since the constitutionality of the law has been established by the Court of Appeals, its practical operation should be fairly tested, for which reasonable time should be given. Any further just and constitutional enactment, for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, will have my sympathy and cooperation.

The practice of postponing the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill till just at the close of the session is a grave error, and should be discontinued. Moments of excitement on the eve of adjournment, when members are worn and weary in the din and bustle which attends the last few hours of a protracted session; when many have left for their respective homes, and when those remaining are preparing to do so, are not the hours best adapted to calm, deliberate judgment and action, upon a bill containing grants of money to more than one hundred various objects, amounting to more than one million of dollars—all to be collected from the people by direct taxation. However long the custom has prevailed, no necessity exists for its continuance. The bill can be considered, debated and enacted much more understandingly, wisely, and for the comfort and convenience of members, during the first month of the session, than during its last hours. It is also highly necessary as exhibiting the aggregate sum to be embraced in the bill for taxation, and as affording the Executive that time for examination and deliberation intended to be allowed him. I commend the subject to your earnest consideration, in the belief that the course recommended will lighten your labors and terminate your duties here at an earlier period than could otherwise be done.

Under the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857, the Legislature devolved upon the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, specific duties in relation to the Harbor of New-York, its docks and its piers, which had become so much obstructed with various nuisances as to cause apprehension in that City of serious injury to its commerce. The Commissioners have performed their duty promptly and efficiently, while the improved condition of the territory over which they have authority is so decided as to leave no doubt of either the necessity or the wisdom of the enactment.

Not quite so much can be said of the Act passed at the same session, to reorganize the Warden's Office of the port of New-York; some provisions of which are deemed oppressive to the shipping interest, and require amendment. But I think it would be improper to destroy that portion of it which affords protection to the owners of cargo.

Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey, made to my predecessor, near the close of the year, a report of his observations in continuation of the physical survey of the Bay and Harbor of New York, which will be laid before you.

The duties of legislators, always arduous and perplexing, have been rendered more distasteful and irksome of late years, by the growth and prevalence of the practice of employing agents to surround them in their halls and to waylay them in their walks, with representations and importunities in behalf of bills, in which a personal or corporate interest is involved. These agents gain access to the Legislative halls, and follow members even to their seats. So general and so annoying is this practice, that lobbying has become a trade, often gainful but never creditable. Its existence and its excesses tend to create a general repugnance to all bills involving a private interest.

A claim or other bill, affecting a private interest, may properly be explained and commended by the person or party interested, or by some one authorized to speak in his behalf, who should confine his efforts, mainly, to the Committee or Committees having in charge the measure in question. Beyond this, lobbying is objectionable; and when it follows members to their private apartments, and intrudes upon hours reserved for studying documents and preparing reports, is intolerable. It is my deliberate purpose to discourage these practices, and to disapprove all bills which I shall have good reasons to believe have been passed by such means.

The State of New-York has consistently maintained a conservative attitude with regard to those of her sister States which cherish systems of labor differing from her own. Disclaiming all right or wish to interfere with the domestic concerns of any community outside of her own limits, she insists on her right to maintain, wherever the issue shall be legitimately presented, the superiority of Liberty over Slavery, whether as a condition of personal enjoyment, of intellectual and moral development, or of social and general well-being.

While herself slaveholding, she voted to prohibit by act of Congress the extension of Slavery into federal territory, as, thirty years later, she voted to exclude it from Missouri and from the federal territory stretching northward and westward from that State.

Nearly twenty years later, the question recurred with reference to Territories then about to be acquired from Mexico, and again her voice was raised, distinctly and emphatically, on the side of civilization and humanity. Throughout the struggle which preceded and attended the organization and settlement of Kansas, her devotion to the cause of Free labor was never doubtful nor lukewarm. No sophistry has sufficed to blind her to the fact that the establishment of Slavery upon Territory hitherto Free would be a calamity and a wrong, for which not only the handful of settlers who had already drifted upon the soil of such Territory, but the whole American people, who had permitted such establishment, would be justly held responsible. To contravene the settled policy of our Revolutionary statesmen, and remit the question of Slavery or no Slavery in a Territory to the unchecked volition of a majority of the first hundred or thousand persons who might happen to halt upon its soil, is to concede the fundamental assumption of those who entertain different opinions upon the subject that no national, no moral considerations, are involved in the issue between Free and Slave labor, but that the preference of one, as the other, is to be determined by climate, adaptation to tropical or non-tropical products, or by some other purely physical condition. It is to refer a grave question, vitally affecting the reputation and welfare of 25,000,000 of people, joint owners of a vast national domain, any of whom may be, and some of whom, with the descendants of nearly all, in the nature of things, must be among the future inhabitants of that domain, to the decisions of less than a thousandth part of their number.

This is not genuine Popular Sovereignty, but the sovereignty of chance, of accident, of fleetness in reaching and dexterity in appropriating the Territory in question,—the sovereignty of a few persons over the destinies and happiness of millions. New-York has never assented and cannot now assent to a theory which thus divests her of all control over the common heritage of her sons with those of her sister States, which declares her an alien, and an intruder on the patrimony acquired by the common blood and treasure of the whole American people; which virtually proclaims to the world that she cares not whether her children who migrate westward shall thenceforth live where manual labor is respected and honored, or where it is regarded as the fit employment only of the enslaved and degraded. Such indifference is not felt, and ought not to be feigned.

Every American must, in his heart, desire either that Slavery should, or that it should not, be extended into our Federal Territories, and each has a right to proclaim and act upon his choice. If the deliberate sentiment of the people, constitutionally expressed, shall favor Slavery-extension, New-York will submit, as she has always submitted, to decisions fairly made, which contravene her convictions or her interests, however disappointed, by any lawful action of the constituted authorities of the United States. She has never faltered nor sought redress in acts of nullification nor in threats of disunion. She wages no war upon the institutions nor the interests of her sister States. While frankly avowing that should the legal exclusion of Slavery from the Federal Territories conduce to the diminution of its influence, and the limitation of its existence throughout our country and the world, that fact, so far from constituting an objection, would afford an additional reason for her emphatic adherence to the policy of restriction.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1859.

Recent Intelligence from Greece.

The attention of the American public has been frequently directed to the zeal manifested by the Greeks of the present day in the pursuit of the arts and sciences through whose cultivation the nations of western Europe have attained their present eminence. Education, not only primary, but also professional, appears almost to absorb the energies of the Government of King OTHO. Many intelligent friends of the Hellenic race, have been led to doubt the expediency of withdrawing from the departments of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, so large a proportion of that class of youth who would otherwise constitute so much of the strength of the country in a purely material point of view. Be this as it may, we cannot but wonder at the progress of the institutions of Greece, where thirty years ago were to be seen only the traces of devastating war, and of a tyranny, domestic or foreign, extending over fifteen centuries. It is certainly a remarkable fact, that out of a population, amounting, according to the most recent census, to a little over one million souls, over forty thousand children are at this moment receiving instruction at schools supported by Government.

Our notice has, however, been drawn of late in an especial manner to the advantages which the City of Athens offers to a person desirous of prosecuting literary and scientific investigations, as well as to those whose object it is to obtain the benefits of a thorough scholastic training. Not to speak of historic associations which so naturally render Athens attractive to men whose tastes assimilate with those of Mr. FINLAY, the distinguished Philhellenist and historian of Greece, from the time of its subjection to the Romans until the close of the recent war for independence, the University, with its sister institutions, render the capital peculiarly suitable as a residence for the academic student. Recent advices inform us that, notwithstanding the large number of buildings that are constantly in course of erection, the students frequenting the University and Gymnasia have become so numerous that private lodgings cannot be obtained by all, and many are forced to take up their abode at hotels and public inns. One of the journals of Athens states that from 60 to 70 new houses are built yearly, the whole of which are immediately rented. From the best sources of information it can command, the same authority conjectures that the population of Athens is not less than 45,000 or 50,000 souls. The number of professors in the University is upwards of forty, in the four departments of Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy, while of students there is an attendance of over 1,000. The two Gymnasia, which, being modeled on the plan of the German, correspond partly to our academies and partly to our colleges, are now so overcrowded that the Minister of Public Instruction has introduced a project for the erection of a third, to be situated on the southern side of the city. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at this by those who would prefer to relieve the capital by providing gymnasia in each of those provinces of the Kingdom which are as yet destitute of them.

Our most recent advices bring us intelligence of the decease of Mr. MANOUSES, who has for many years filled the chair of history with marked ability, and who enjoyed great popularity, not only among the students, but also among other classes of citizens who thronged the large hall, at the appointed hour for his instruction.

The Athenian Press has occasion to record a fresh instance of that liberality by which Greeks in foreign parts have so often testified the warm and lively remembrance in which they hold the land of their forefathers. Among the most prominent objects that attract the stranger's notice, as he approaches the City of Athens, is the neat structure of the Astronomical Observatory, that crowns the eminence called the "Hill of the Nymphs." This is the princely gift of a wealthy Greek, but an Austrian subject, SIMON SINAS, who spent upon it not less than $60,000, besides large sums destined to assist other public institutions. The same patriotic individual has recently sent on to the Greek Government, an offer to support two young men at Paris, while prosecuting their studies to qualify themselves for astronomical observation at Athens. By the benefactions of Mr. SINAS and others the noble library of the University has attained a size equal, if not superior, to that of the largest library in the United States.

Among the most prominent signs of progress in Greece may be reckoned the establishment of a line of steamships, at present four in number, to ply among the Islands of the Ægean. A new route has recently been added, from Athens, between the mainland and the Island of Euboea, northward to Chalcis and on to the Gulf of Volo. This will be found of great advantage to the travelers who in future will have occasion to visit the northeastern part of the country.

The contract for a submarine telegraph to connect Syra and Piraeus has recently been concluded; and by this means Greece will at the end of a few weeks be brought into communication with the grand trunk telegraphic cable that binds, or will shortly bind, Turkey and Egypt to Western Europe.

Heretofore the little trade between Greece and the United States has been carried on chiefly through Smyrna, whither the Corinthian currant, the principal article of export, has been transported for reshipment. Some efforts have at last been made to establish direct intercourse between the two countries, and the Athenian journals announce the recent arrival at the port of Piraeus of an American ship, bringing a general assortment of the products of our manufacturing skill and agriculture. We must not detain the readers of the TIMES with a recital of the long column of articles at which the Orientals, with their primitive inventions, must have opened their eyes in amazement. In the list we find mention made of sewing machines, clocks, a printing press, etc.

It is amusing to notice the odd blunders into which the Greek Press occasionally falls when referring to trans-atlantic matters. The arrival at Constantinople of the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, and the sensation it produced there, furnished correspondents ample materials for gossip. One of the Athenian papers found itself compelled seriously to contradict a statement gravely made by some of these letter-writers, "that the United States were not permitted, by reason of a treaty with England, to build ships of a larger size than frigates, and that on this account they were at present constructing frigates of extraordinary size." The same Editor, who shows his discretion in contradicting so absurd a rumor, strangely misapprehends an item of American news gleaned from the columns of his exchanges. I allude to the successful arrangements made for the transportation of the Overland Mail to California. This is mistaken for the completion of the Pacific Railroad; and it is accordingly stated that the length of the road is estimated at about three thousand miles, and that the first train of cars from San Francisco reached St. Louis in twenty-seven days! It is to be hoped that if President BUCHANAN'S recommendation is meant for anything more than talk, and ever is acted upon, the directors of the contemplated road will furnish the public facilities for traveling somewhat faster than one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty miles a day.

B.

Our Relations with Ecuador—Retirement of Mr. Philo White.

From the Democracia of Quito, Sept. 21, 1858.

It is already known that His Excellency, Mr. PHILO WHITE, Minister Resident of the United States, has presented his letters of recall, having repeatedly solicited them, to enable him to return and breathe the air of his native land. The motive which attracts Mr. WHITE northward, and which is about to remove him from among us, is one of those prevailing impulses of the human breast. Sincerely trusting that his voyage may be a pleasant one, he may rest assured that our cordial good wishes will follow him wherever he goes—and that Ecuador will ever cherish his memory as a friend, as a fervent Democrat, and a worthy representative of the elder sister Republic on our continent.

If the United States have produced their "Walkers," who have been a source of alarm and disaster to the Southern Republics, they have likewise given to the world their Washingtons, their Franklins, their Whites, who were eminently the friends of justice, as well as of the peaceful and progressive improvement of their brother sovereignties. It has been our good fortune that the missions of Messrs. CUSHING and WHITE have merited our esteem and confidence, instead of exciting our suspicions and fears.

Mr. WHITE has long been a defender of American freedom, both as a soldier and a journalist, and has ever identified himself with the purest principles of liberalism, wherein his political creed has been in perfect accordance with our own; his eminently Republican style and address, therefore, if not in entire conformity with musty and conventional forms, was highly satisfactory and fully appreciated in this Republic.

In his diplomatic character Mr. WHITE has never sought to make a display of the power of his nation, nor attempted to terrify us with the potency of its naval armaments; but has adjusted all mooted questions without transcending the limits of justice and reason, always employing courteous, moderate and friendly language. In his intercourse with refined society, Mr. WHITE has, with truly Republican simplicity, manifested the most commendable qualities as a friend. Eminently intelligent, he has displayed a generous education, and a thorough cultivation of his diversified faculties; and among the endowments which honor and recommend him cordiality and frankness predominate.

In both private and official letters, Mr. WHITE speaks in exalted terms of the new diplomatist who comes to succeed him, commending his antecedents, and presenting him to us as worthy our highest regards. Mr. CUSHING did the same for Mr. WHITE; and, fortunately for us, time has demonstrated that his recommendations were purely and simply the truth. We cannot doubt that our lucky star will still continue to favor us, and that Mr. BUCKALEW will not fall short of his worthy predecessors.

In bidding our heart-felt adieu to Mr. WHITE and his very excellent lady, we beg to assure them of the warmest sympathies which follow them; and we cherish a sincere hope that, to the quiet and peaceful enjoyments of the domestic hearth, may be added the high consolation, so in unison with noble minds, of having merited the respect, the gratitude and the blessings of an entire people.

AN ELOPEMENT NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Jan. 3, says: "Some time since a respectable lady, residing in Washington, D. C., came to this city on a visit, and took board at a house in Arch-street, near Eighth. She brought with her her daughter, a pretty young lady, about fifteen years of age. At the same house a young medical student, about eighteen years of age, from South Carolina, also stopped. The two became intimate, and on Monday night last both disappeared from their domicil. The distracted mother applied to the Police, and Special Officer GEO. H. SMITH and High Constable CLARK took the matter in charge. On Friday afternoon Officer SMITH met the student on Arch-street, and conducted him to the office of Alderman HIBBARD, where he was charged with abduction. The missing lady soon after appeared. She had been boarding at a hotel in Market-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. She stated to the Alderman that she had first proposed the elopement, and fixed the time, and the two met at the corner of Eighth and Arch streets by appointment of the young man. After the hearing, the accused was held in $1,000 bail."

One John Lansing, of Ballston, stole his wife the other day. Because of his dissipation, she had left him, and procured a situation in a milliner's. On Monday evening he called there and insisted upon her going with him, but she peremptorily refused. During a temporary absence of the lady of the establishment, Lansing seized his wife and carried her out of the house, (she screaming and making all the resistance possible,) and threw her into a sleigh he had prepared for the occasion, and drove off at a rapid rate. The neighborhood was aroused, but not in time to overtake the thief. The result was a little tempest in the village, but Mrs. L. returned next day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 35, 291, 73, 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 97, 99, 101, 103, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 119, 121, 125. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 2794, 52, 56, 58, 60, 76, 78, 80, 82, 88, 90, 94, 96, 98, 104, 106, 110.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 3, 46, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111 to 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169 to 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92. *Part II.*—Nos. 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT—VIOLATION OF INJUNCTION—TIN-FOIL, OR ITS EQUIVALENT—GUTTA PERCHA.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. The N. Y. Gutta Percha Comb Co.—This was a motion for an attachment against the defendants for an alleged violation of an injunction of the Court. An action at law was tried between the parties to test a patent owned by the plaintiff, called the Meyer patent, for the use of tin-foil or its equivalent in the vulcanization of India rubber and other gums. The plaintiff had a verdict, and an injunction was afterwards issued to restrain the defendants from any infringement of the patent. Since that injunction was served, the defendants have used sheets of brass and tin, something like roofing tin, for the purpose of curing their gutta percha, in a similar way to that in which tin-foil was used by the Meyer Patent. This was claimed to be a violation of the injunction and this motion was thereupon made.

Held by the Court.—That the injunction issued was only as broad as the patent, which gave to the complainant the exclusive use of tin-foil or its equivalents in curing gutta percha.

That it is not nor has it been claimed that all plates or sheets of tin are an equivalent for tin-foil. It has been common before the patent to Meyer to place the material between plates of tin or other metal, so that the material would be in close contact with the plates, to preserve its form.

That the plates used by the defendants, though somewhat flexible, are not enough so to make them an equivalent for tin-foil; they cannot be moulded into any desired form as tin-foil can, but are like rigid plain plates or sheets, fitted only for plain surfaces.

That if it is to be claimed that the patent is for the use of all sheets of metal that are not rigid, the defendants should have an opportunity to show that the use of such sheets was not new when the patent was issued.

That the Court is not satisfied, on the affidavits that the defendants have used either tin-foil or its equivalent since the service of the injunction. Motion for attachment denied.

For complainants, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Gifford.

COPYRIGHT—MAPS—INJUNCTION.

Robert Pearsall Smith, et al. vs. Griffing Johnson.—This was a motion for an injunction. The following is the Judge's opinion in full:

INGERSOLL, J.—This is an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from the publication and sale of a map which he has now in progress toward completion, on the ground that the publication and sale would infringe upon the rights of the complainants, which have been secured to them by copyright, under and by virtue of the Copyright Laws of the United States.

It does not satisfactorily appear that what the defendant has thus far done is, or what he intends to do, will be in violation of the rights of the complainants. The proof on the part of the defendant is explicit that in preparing his map he has used materials which he had a right to use, and that in the production of his work, so far as it progressed, he has not been aided by any of the maps of the complainants. Neither does it appear that he will in the further progress of his work, infringe upon any of the rights of the complainants. Judging from the affidavits which he has exhibited he intends to make himself from materials and sources of which the complainants have no exclusive right. Should it hereafter appear in the further progress of this suit that the defendant is doing anything in contravention of the exclusive rights secured to the complainants, the motion for an injunction can be renewed.

It has been suggested that it should be referred to a master, to examine the maps of the complainants, and also the map of the defendant, and to report the facts as they may be made to appear to him, with his opinion on the question of the infringement of right. Such a course is sometimes adopted, upon the final hearing, but not when the question comes up on a motion for a preliminary injunction. Such motions must be disposed of on the moving papers of the complainants, and the affidavits on the part of the defendants in opposition thereto.

I do not see sufficient ground to grant the injunction as prayed for. The motion, therefore, must be denied.

For complainants, Judge Conkling; for defendants, Mr. Cutler.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 4.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

BURDELL ESTATE—COUNSEL FEES.

In re Estate of Harvey Burdell.—On the 16th of December last, the Surrogate granted an order allowing to George T. Bulen and S. J. Tilden some $2,800 counsel fees for services rendered in the settlement of the Burdell estate; and also a further sum of a little more than $1,100, charged for making a short-hand report of the proceedings before the Surrogate. The Surrogate ordered this money to be paid from the *personal property* of the estate.

Messrs. Bulen and Tilden now allege that large sums have been paid out to the other counsel employed, and that there is now not enough personal property to pay the above allowances. They therefore move in the Supreme Court for a new order, based on the order of the Surrogate, authorizing the payment of these sums to be made from the moneys derived from sales which have been made of real estate.

The motion is resisted by the Administrator and several of the heirs on three grounds: 1. That the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to make the order in the first instance. 2. That the counsel fees and charges allowed were exorbitant. 3. That the present motion cannot be entertained by the Special Term of the Supreme Court, but should have been made before the General Term, or else before the Surrogate. Decision reserved.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Horace Andrews vs. John R. Murray.—Judgment for plaintiff overruling demurrer with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Before Judge Sutherland.

W. H. Baldwin vs. C. E. Davies.—Order of the 11th December must be vacated and the motion to set aside the original supplemental order of Judge Ingraham, must be dismissed without costs.

George Stanton et al. vs. Chas. Suling.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

In re. Richard Bevor.—Order granted.

Geo. Waggand vs. F. Waggand.—Memorandum for counsel.

F. A. Palmer vs. Jas. Palmer.—Defendants' default set aside, and cause restored to calendar, on payment of costs of the circuit and subsequent costs of entering judgment and execution to stand as security. No costs to either party on this motion.

H. H. Rice vs. P. B. Lawton.—Referred to H. P. Hunt to examine the parties.

J. W. Nichols vs. S. E. May.—Affidavit not sufficient.

SUPERIOR COURT—Jan. 4.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierce.

Samuel S. Salter vs. Fernando Wood.—The summing up of this case was continued to day, the entire session being occupied by the arguments of Mr. David Dudley Field for the plaintiff. The Court adjourned to Thursday, the 6th, at 11 A. M., when the case will be submitted to the Jury.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

B. P. Hoagland vs. Alexander Stevens.—Motion denied. Memorandum with the clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The proceedings of this Court yesterday, under Judge RUSSELL, were of very trifling importance. Owing to a neglect of the Sheriff to summon the Grand Jury, a quorum of that body were not in attendance.

Martin Barringer, *alias* Bruninger, was tried and convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, in issuing counterfeit bank-notes on the Union Bank of Connecticut. He was sentenced to five years and three months in the State Prison.

William Jones, a colored youth, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

At noon Judge RUSSELL adjourned the Court. There were more than a dozen cases on the calendar for trial.

The Wool Trade.

In New-York, since Jan. 1, the movements have been restricted, yet prices have been well supported. The trade during December, Messrs. TRIMMER & KRUMME notice thus: "The last month has been replete with activity in all kinds of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools in all our markets, large quantities having been sold. Prices have gradually advanced, and we are now nearly as high as before the crisis. Manufacturers are endeavoring, with a good prospect of success, to realize remunerative rates for their goods. Should they not be successful, it might have an injurious effect upon the Wool Market, as wool has been for some time bringing higher rates than those obtained for manufactured goods would warrant. California, Texas, Mexican, and wool from all our Southern States, have met with a ready sale at full rates, but the quantity arriving is too small to supply the demand. Fine Foreign Wools continue in good demand; large sales have been made at advanced rates, and the old stock of fine Mestiza, Cape and Australian are nearly closed out; but we are now receiving a limited fresh supply. The medium wools in good condition, have been eagerly sought for. The stock is small. Low foreign Wools have been sold pretty freely, but have not generally participated in the advance of the better kinds. Our importers are generally asking a slight advance, and are firm in their views. The auction sales of about 1,000 bales of Buenos Ayres on the 8th ultimo were well attended, and considering the condition the Wool was in, went off well. The London auction sales closed quite spiritedly, with an advance on the closing rates of the previous sales of 2½d.@3½d. ℔ ℔. on Australian, and 1½d.@2½d. ℔ ℔. on Cape. Prices in England are considered about as high as before the late crisis. Low Wools have improved less, and the better kinds are quoted ½d.@1d. ℔ ℔. higher."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Jan. 1 1859.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cents ℔ ℔.
Choice Saxony Fleece	52@57
Saxony Fleece	48@50
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	36@38
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@62
Saxony Fleece	53@55
Full blood Fleece	48@50
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	44@46
Native and quarter blood Fleece	41@43
Common Fleece	38@40
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony Fleece	50@52
Full blood Fleece	45@47
Half and three-quarter blood Fleece	42@44
Native and quarter blood Fleece	39@41
Common Fleece	35@37
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleeces	35@45
Unwashed Fleeces	25@28
North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.	
Washed Fleeces	35@40
Washed Fleeces, burry	25@30
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	15@18
Unwashed Fleeces, less burry	19@23
Unwashed Fleeces, and not burry	26@28
Texas.	
Merinos, washed	35@42
Merinos, unwashed	25@28
Mixed Fleeces, washed	25@30
Mixed Fleeces, unwashed	14@23
California.	
Washed Fleeces	32@38
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	24@28
Unwashed Fleeces, coarse	12@22
Oregon.	
Washed Fleeces, burry	20@30
Unwashed Fleeces, fine	16@22
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	44@48
New-York City, Super	40@42
New-York City, No. 1	34@36
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	48@52
Country, Super	43@46
Country, No. 1	36@38
Country, No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@45
Tub-washed	40@47
Western, Limed-pulled Wool	33@36
Southern, Limed-pulled Wool	30@33

Of the Boston Wool Trade the Boston *Shipping List*, Jan. 1, 1859, says: "The transactions in December have been the largest ever known in the history of the trade, upwards of 1,200,000 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled having changed hands at 36c.@65c. for common to good Saxony Fleece, and 40c.@55c. for No. 1 to extra Pulled. With a small stock here and very little in the country to come forward, quite full prices are expected for the balance of this year's clip, especially as the prospects of the manufacturing business have not been so good for many years. The stock on hand is 800,000 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, against 1,000,000 ℔s. in 1857, 1,200,000 ℔s. in 1856, 1,200,000 ℔s. in 1855, 300,000 ℔s. in 1854, and 1,400,000 ℔s. in 1853. The receipts have been as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1858	32,306	1853	32,770
1857	28,733	1852	30,336
1856	33,711	1851	26,835
1855	39,620	1850	26,347
1854	18,666	1849	25,808

There has been a pretty active demand for foreign Wool throughout the year. Early in the year prices were quite steady and uniform, but for some months past have sympathized with the upward tendency of domestic, and very full prices have been realized. Fine and medium grades of foreign Wool, in particular, have been much sought after. The imports have been as follows:

	Bales.	Quintals.		Bales.	Quintals.
1858	19,683	10,322	1853	27,374	10,451
1857	37,089	13,847	1852	12,749	19,026
1856	14,478	17,755	1851	26,656	17,836
1855	14,909	9,751	1850	18,174	11,631
1854	24,925	9,831	1849	14,815	6,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	117	—	117
Flour, bbls	2,431	2,910	5,341
Corn, bushels	—	3,000	3,000
Malt, bushels	1,160	—	1,160
Provisions, pkgs	2,462	—	2,462
Whisky, bbls	534	—	534

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, by the Hudson River boats, from March 25 to Dec. 23, 1858, or while the river was navigable, as well as by the Erie Railroad and the Southern boats, during the whole of the year 1858, were as follows:

	Hudson R. Boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6,383	9,026	175	16,184
Flour, bbls	2,237,733	665,766	1,272,117	4,175,616
Wheat, bushels	5,781,001	132,959	672,368	6,586,328
Corn, bushels	4,554,730	11,423	3,689,337	8,255,490
Rye, bushels	216,416	1,652	5,132	223,200
Barley, bushels	846,617	25,192	33	871,842
Oats, bushels	2,783,744	243,513	314,806	3,342,063
Malt, bushels	305,795	67,267	21,150	394,212
Provisions, pkgs	141,654	180,106	187,785	509,545
Whisky, bbls	77,388	50,630	30,129	158,147

The foregoing is only a partial exhibit of the receipts of Produce here. The receipts by the Hudson River Railroad, as well as those by transient boats and other conveyances from various sources, together understood to have formed a very large amount, have not been ascertained; hence they are not included in the preceding statement.

ASHES—Continue quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 25 bags very superior Java, at 17c.; 350 bags Maracaibo, at 12c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms. There have been no receipts of Rio during the week, and the stock is now quite light. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 68,702 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 39,800 mats and 9,354 bags Java; 7,104 bags Maracaibo; 3,285 bags St. Domingo; 2,315 bags Laguayra; 1,141 bags Rio, and 700 bags Bahia.

Boston Coffee trade Statistics.

	Imports. 1857.	Imports. 1858.	Stock Jan. 1. 1858.	Stock Jan. 1. 1859.
Total, bags	100,967	145,440	6,064	26,537

Baltimore Coffee trade Statistics:

	Imports. 1857.	Imports. 1858.	Sales. 1857.	Sales. 1858.	Stock Jan 1. 1858.	Stock Jan 1. 1859.
Rio bags	193,728	194,061	167,000	242,222	56,500	4,000
Other kinds	7,737	23,441	—	—	—	500
Total, bgs.	201,465	217,502	—	—	56,500	4,500

Some years ago, Baltimore was the largest Coffee market in the United States, but it now ranks as the third in extent, a larger business being done at this time in this important article in both New-York and New-Orleans.

COTTON—Has been in lively request at full prices. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in transit. We quote lots here at 12c. for middling Upland, 12¼c.@12½c. for do. Gulf, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—All kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Messrs. F. J. BARRETTO & Co. quote the principal varieties thus: *Fustic*—Cuba, ℔ ton, f. o. b., $31@$32; Savanilla, $17 50@$18; Maracaibo, $17 50@$18 ℔ ton. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ℔ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, $12 50@$13; Honduras, $16; Laguna, $22@$23; Jamaica, $12@$12 25; Tobasco, $22@$23; Limawood, $35@$40, f. o. b., ℔ ton. *Rio Hache Wood*—$50@$55 ℔ ton. Stock of Dyewoods here, yesterday morning, comprised 380 tons Barwood, 4 tons Camwood, 363 tons Fustic, 420 tons Limawood, 2,007 tons Logwood, and 50 tons Sapanwood—total, 3,214 tons.

FISH—The demand has been very moderate, at unchanged prices.

Stock of Fish in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Dry Cod, qtls	9,500	12,500
Mackerel, bbls	2,380	4,900
Pickled Salmon, bbls	250	500
Pickled Salmon, trcs	150	150
Hake and Pollock, qtls	600	1,000
Pickled Herring, bbls	8,000	10,500
Smoked Herring, boxes	31,000	35,000

The Boston *Shipping List*, Jan. 1, says: "The stock of Codfish here and in the outports is generally believed to be smaller than at any time for the past fifteen years at this season. The following statement will show the quantity, as near as can be ascertained:

STOCK ON HAND IN

Maine—large, qtls	3,000
Beverly—large, qtls., (in second hands)	3,000
Marblehead—large, qtls., (in second hands)	6,000
Provincetown—large, qtls	3,000
Plymouth—large, qtls	3,000
Newburyport—small, qtls	4,000
Boston—large, qtls	20,000
Boston—small, qtls	3,000
Boston—French, qtls	3,000
Boston—English, qtls	3,000
Total, qtls	50,000

The stock of Hake amounts to 14,000 qtls., nearly all of which is held by one house; and the stock of Pollock is 5,000 qtls."

From the returns for 1858, it appears that the entire catch of Mackerel from Gloucester Harbor amounts to 54,403½ barrels. In 1857 it was 64,509½, showing a falling off in comparison with last year of 10,097½ bbls. The total catch is as follows: Of No. 1s, 29,151½; No. 2s, 8,805½; No. 3s, 6,603½; No. 4s, 262; amounting in all to 54,362½. From the returns it will be seen that the catch in Gloucester Harbor and Lanesville, falls short of the same catch in 1857, 10,097½ bbls., the total catch last year being 64,509½; and that the proportion of No. 1 Mackerel is larger this year than last, falling short only 4,322 bbls., the number inspected last year being 43,473. The catch of No. 2 falls short 4,667½—last year being 13,500½. The catch of No. 3 overruns 1,169½ bbls., last year being 7,420½. No. 4 overran 27 bbls., last year being 175.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very quiet for State and Western Flour. The demand is limited. Holders are firm, and prices are essentially unaltered. Sales have been confined to 3,200 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@	4 20
Superfine State	4 25@	4 50
Extra State	5 00@	5 30
Superfine Western	4 25@	4 70
Fancy Ohio	5 00@	5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 50@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@	8 50

Canadian is in limited demand at former rates; sales 250 bbls., at $5 35@$6 55 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in less request at old figures; sales 750 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 600 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 60@$2 62½, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 06 ℔ whole box; also, 550 bags Ivica, and 100 bags Terragona Almonds, on private terms.

Stock of Raisins in New-York Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Total, boxes	50,000	13,750

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Corn has been more sought after at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,700 bushels at 78c.@80c.—chiefly at 80c.—for mixed Western, and 75c. for new yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye and Oats remain as last noticed. Sales of 3,000 bushels poor Barley were reported, at 60c.@70c. ℔ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Philadelphia, Jan 1.

	1858.	1859.
Wheat Flour, bbls	40,100	130,700
Rye Flour, bbls	1,001	1,865
Corn Meal, bbls	1,772	2,275
Wheat, bush	107,200	85,800

The Philadelphia *Price Current* says: "Of the Flour, 6,000 bbls. is held on speculation; 200 have been sold for export, and 13,000 bbls. are held by the city millers. Of the Wheat, 27,000 bushels is held by millers, against 35,000 bushels last year. Of Corn, the stock is 21,000 bushels, against 31,800 last year. Of Rye, it is 5,000 bushels, against 3,450 last year; and of Oats, it is 86,700 bushels, against 40,000 bushels last year."

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Boston in

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat flour, bbls	908,719	1,010,436	1,213,368
Corn, bushels	2,612,056	2,156,014	2,370,210
Oats, bushels	831,072	683,013	973,646
Rye, bushels	46,566	41,305	56,034

Baltimore Flour Trade Statistics:

	Imported. 1857.	Imported. 1858.	Exported. 1857.	Exported. 1858.
Total, bbls	855,914	906,917	453,207	476,433

Comparative Receipts of Grain at Baltimore for the past four years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Wheat	2,606,629	4,378,100	3,102,904	2,076,000
Corn	2,902,178	5,003,492	4,208,616	2,912,221
Oats	1,283,400	1,500,000	1,157,513	1,200,363
Rye	250,000	245,000	151,462	116,318
Peas	20,000	15,000	6,000	20,000
Beans	1,200	2,000	2,000	5,000
Total	6,646,417	11,043,700	8,628,487	7,330,910

HEMP—Is dull and nominal, as previously represented.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, undressed, bales	667	190
American, dressed, bales	567	367
Manila, bales	19,201	25,706
Other foreign, bales	1,600	2,149
Total, bales	22,175	28,502
Russian, tons	550	375

HIDES—Are in fair request, and are stiffly held. Imports in December, 260,294. Stock Jan. 1, 50,000 against 275,300 Jan. 1, 1858.

Total Imports of Hides into New-York in each of the last eleven years.

1848	972,654	1854	1,079,986
1849	1,229,727	1855	1,550,000
1850	1,483,385	1856	1,751,600
1851	1,366,030	1857	1,790,753
1852	1,437,200	1858	1,961,837
1853	1,259,300		

Total Imports into New-York and neighboring Ports in each year of the last six years:

1858	3,028,734	1855	2,462,564
1857	2,626,554	1854	2,003,000
1856	2,791,330	1853	2,350,000

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand, at full prices. Last week's movements were as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	40,600	5,100
Sales, sides	44,500	6,000
Stock at the close, sides	72,500	2,300
Stock Jan. 1, 1858, sides	315,100	42,500

Receipts and sales of Sole Leather in New-York in:

	1857. Hemlock.	1857. Oak.	1858. Hemlock.	1858. Oak.
Total receipts, Sides	2,600,600	—	3,042,300	340,800
Total sales, Sides	2,400,000	—	3,351,200	379,300

MOLASSES—Sales yesterday, 350 bbls. New-Orleans, part to arrive, at 37c.; 30 half bbls. do. do. at 38c., and 25 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ℔ gallon. To-day, 410 bbls. New-Orleans, part to arrive, at 37c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon; and 1,000 bbls. common Rosin at $1 55@$1 57½ ℔ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

Receipts of the Whale Fishery of the United States, in each year of the last nine years:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.
Total in 1858	146	11	36	77,122	173,066
Total in 1857	130	6	29	77,501	[illegible]
Total in 1856	171	7	24	82,329	185,714
Total in 1855	146	6	28	72,265	176,128
Total in 1854	210	6	29	69,419	221,500
Total in 1853	200	11	29	82,027	241,380
Total in 1852	116	10	28	81,151	83,231
Total in 1851	194	24	18	98,624	311,985
Total in 1850	144	17	18	98,157	191,782

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 65 for new Mess, here; $17 75 for new Mess, deliverable Feb. 1; $17@$17 10 for old Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c.; Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is more sought after, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues improving; sales 325 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet, at old rates. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 13c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1859:

[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$3 75, with some reported as high as $3 87½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Have been inactive at old figures. The following is the amount of Linseed imported into the United States in each year of the last nine years:

Year.	Calcutta. Bags.	Other places. Bags.
1858	280,[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	641,137	[illegible]
1856	406,136	[illegible]
1855	334,910	[illegible]
1854	305,229	[illegible]
1853	210,712	[illegible]
1852	172,054	[illegible]
1851	182,700	7,[illegible]
1850	165,779	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at firm prices; sales, to-day, 300 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, in bond, on private terms; 35 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c.; and 100 boxes Havana, at 8⅜c., ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 60 bags Pimento, at 9½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been made during the week of 120,000 ℔s. Prime at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet; sales, since Friday last, having been confined to 12 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.; 42 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.; and 54 bales Havana at 31c. ℔ ℔.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Dec. 1, 1858	9,774	436	[illegible]
Received since	83	36	[illegible]
Total	9,857	472	[illegible]
Delivered since	771	97	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 1, 1859	9,086	375	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 1, 1858	4,380	234	[illegible]

Baltimore Tobacco Trade Statistics.

	1858. Inspected.	1858. Exported.	Stock. Jan. 1, 1859.
Total hhds	70,[illegible]	56,[illegible]	[illegible]

WHISKY—Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d., and 50 tcs. Rice on private terms. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d.@5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d.; 300 bags Clover Seed at 25s., and some Cheese at 30s. For Rotterdam, 600 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 6d. For the North Side of Cuba, and back to New-York, three brigs, with Sugar at 40c., and Molasses at $3.

POLITICAL.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1859.—The first meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee for the present year, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

It is very important that every delegation should be fully represented. An election of officers will be held, and other important business transacted. By order.

WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, Chairman.

ROBERT C. GUYER,
WM. H. DRAPER,
Secretaries of Whig General Committee 1858.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Democratic Union nomination for Congress, to fill vacancy, THOMAS J. BARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and cures all nervous headaches, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reason, for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy-looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.

COCOINE.

PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED COCOA-NUT OIL.

This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JOHN [illegible] opened a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very fine, with protectors. Purchasers are invited to call before purchasing and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. SHEPARD, practical gas fitter, No. [illegible] 6th-av., above Waverley-place.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 35 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 22 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, united to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 234 Water-st., [illegible] foot east of Broadway.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 287 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, from Jan. 1, 1851, to date, every number complete, neatly folded, and in good order for binding. Price $15. Address S. F., Box No. 3,385 Post-office.

LADY'S SADDLE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having one in good order, which has been used, may find a purchaser by addressing a note to Mr. ALEXANDER, Box No. 185 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF L. BALL'S LARGE SIZE Life-Boats, which will save 200 people in a shipwreck. Reference can be had of C. H. WINFIELD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 10 tons burden. For further particulars inquire of or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,800 and $1,300. Address Box No. [illegible] P. O.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship Illinois, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—All the World's a Stage.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE — Marietta — Michael Earl—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—Knights of the Mist—Magic Barrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	1 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Jan. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, and for the Pacific Coast and Islands, by the *Illinois*, hence for Aspinwall to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, Dec. 11, arrived at this port last evening. To the telegram, forwarded from Halifax, we add details and extracts of the highest interest.

Congress reassembled at noon yesterday. The Senate met in the old hall, which has during the recess been completely dismantled, but which was temporarily supplied with chairs for the occasion. Notwithstanding the snow-storm was quite severe, the galleries and floor were crowded, it being understood that speeches appropriate to the occasion of the removal to the new hall would be made by Senator Crittenden and Vice-President Breckinridge. After the usual preliminary business, the report of the Committee announcing that the new hall was in readiness was submitted, when Mr. Crittenden, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech in which he reviewed the various prominent events of legislation which had transpired in the hall which they were about to vacate. The Vice-President then addressed the Senate, and gave historical sketches of Congress at the various seats of government until its location in Washington. At the close of his remarks the Senate proceeded in a body to the new hall. During the confusion incident to occupying the new quarters several memorials were presented, and Mr. Mallory reported from the Naval Committee a bill providing for the construction of ten additional sloops-of-war, which was laid over. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Mallory to raise the pay of the officers of the Navy. The rest of the day—quiet having been obtained—was devoted to the discussion of the motion submitted by Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, to instruct the Finance Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money, and to report a plan for bringing the expenses of the Government within the limits of rigid economy. A number of prominent Senators took part in the discussion, and all agreed upon the necessity of retrenchment. It was not decided whether to refer the matter to the Finance Committee or to a Special Committee of seven, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned. In the House, no quorum was present on assembling, but one was obtained by a call. The Committee on Territories were instructed, on motion of Mr. Bernheisel, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the Capitol of Utah. A petition was presented by John Cochrane, from the Canal Board of New-York, for an appropriation for the lakes and harbors in connection with the lands of the State. Various reports were then presented from Standing Committees, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, but adjourned without any definite action.

The New-York State Legislature assembled yesterday, and organized for business. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant-Governor Campbell being in his place as presiding officer. After the usual address from the President, Committees were appointed to notify the Governor and Assembly of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business. In the Assembly, which was called to order by the Clerk of the last Assembly, the oath of office was administered to the members, who subscribed to the Constitution. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the Republican candidate, was then elected Speaker on the first ballot, and, on taking the Chair, made an address thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him. Subsequently, W. Richardson was elected Clerk, D. M. Prescott Sergeant-at-arms, George C. Dennis Doorkeeper, and Joseph Ball Assistant-Doorkeeper—all candidates of the Republicans. The Governor's Message was then received and read, after which an adjournment was had until evening, when the members drew for their seats.

The Illinois Legislature met on Monday, and were expected immediately to proceed to the choice of a U. S. Senator, but for some reason or other, not yet explained, the Republicans of both Houses absented themselves, and prevented the obtaining of a quorum. Mr. Douglas was unanimously nominated for reelection by the Democratic Caucus in the evening, and yesterday morning, the Republicans taking their seats, a joint resolution was adopted to go into Committee for the election to-day.

An arrival at Boston from Omoa, Honduras, on the 27th of November, and Truxillo on the 10th of December, reports everything quiet, nothing whatever being being known of the filibuster movement. Various rumors are in circulation in Washington, one of which is to the effect that the President has received a dispatch stating that a landing had been effected at Omoa, and that a revolution was doubtless effected at Leon before the 18th inst. This rumor, however, is probably just as true as the dispatch from New-Orleans, somewhat to the same effect published on Monday.

The Overland California Mail, from San Francisco on the 10th of December, four days later, arrived at St. Louis yesterday. Business is reported dull. The news from Fraser's River is more favorable—the last steamer from Victoria having brought down $200,000 in gold. The Camanche Indians are reported to be lurking around the mail stations in a threatening manner.

Telegraphic reports from various quarters indicate that the snow-storm which commenced on Monday afternoon, was of unusual extent and severity. The City has been unusually quiet so far as the occurrence of any unusual event is concerned, but very lively and noisy in the way of jingling sleigh bells. Railroad travel and the mails are badly disarranged in consequence. The Express train which left Boston early yesterday morning for this City, having on board the mails of the *America*, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was stuck fast in the snow two miles east of Worcester, Mass., and nearly covered with snow. Several other trains are reported to be in a similar predicament. At Hartford, Conn., the snow is reported to be three feet deep, and still falling. The greatest degree of cold is noted at Calais, Me., where the thermometer, yesterday, marked 4° above zero.

Great fears are now entertained for the safety of the steamship *Weser*, of the North German Lloyd, which left Bremerhaven on the 4th of December, at noon, and has consequently been out from port upwards of thirty-one days. She had on board, beside a valuable cargo of merchandise, sixty-three passengers—one in the first cabin, twenty-two in the second cabin, and forty in the steerage—in addition to her officers and crew. A full list of her passengers is published in the Times this morning. Among them we find the names of several belonging in this City.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire held their State Convention for the nomination of State officers yesterday, and, notwithstanding the storm, it was very numerously attended. Ichabod Goodwin was nominated for Governor, and Adams Twitchell for Railroad Commissioner.

A decision has been rendered in the Bennett divorce case. Judge Waldo last evening granted the application of Mrs. Bennett for a divorce, assigning to her the custody of the three children, with $4,000 alimony, to be paid within 60 days.

Governor Dugro was elected President of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, at their meeting, yesterday. Dr. Chas. Brueninghausen, and Isaac Townsend, Esq., presented their certificates, and were declared qualified. After a lengthy discussion, an anti-liquor resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned. There were in the different institutions, on Jan. 1, 7,842 inmates, being an increase, during the week, of 29.

At the meeting of the Historical Society last evening the present officers were unanimously re-elected. After the different annual reports had been read, H. C. Van Schaick, Esq., delivered an address on Henry Cruger, Burke's colleague in the British Parliament. The Rev. Dr. Hawks presented to the Society, on behalf of the ladies, a likeness, by Thos. Hicks, of Dr. E. K. Kane.

A farewell missionary meeting was held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Fourth Avenue, last evening, at which the Rev. Dr. Evans, and the Rev. Messrs. White, Browning and Robson, Canadian Missionaries, just starting for British Columbia, the scene of their future labors. Bishop Janes and the Rev. Drs. Green and McClintock delivered addresses. The meeting was not large, but the occasion was an interesting one.

Judge Russell presided yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and quitted the Bench at noon, when only one case of forgery had been tried, and a defendant in a similar case had pleaded guilty. Fifteen cases on the calendar were left untried. Martin Barringer, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and three months.

The annual renting of the pews in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) Brooklyn, took place last evening, and drew a full house. The premium for the first choice was $160. The entire sum realized for the rents of the pews for one year was $24,642 50, being over $8,000 more than the sum paid for the same seats for the year 1858. Many were unable to obtain pews. The sale closed at about 11 o'clock P. M., every seat being let.

Yesterday, sales were reported of 3,500 bales Cotton at full prices. Flour and Wheat were inactive. Corn was more inquired for, at firmer rates. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, and Tobacco, were very moderately sought after. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Protection Abroad and at Home.

No small part of the legislation of mankind has been wasted upon efforts to protect men against the consequences of their own blunders, or to indemnify them for losses invited by their own headlong selfishness. And, as the world is not yet emancipated from that servility to any great and clamorous interest which has made such legislation possible in the past, we ought not to be surprised at the perpetual recurrence of attempts to impose it anew upon the industry and enterprise of the race.

The ship-owners of Great Britain are now making a notable effort of this kind. They are "agitating" to bring about either the revival of those old "Navigation Laws," which so nearly cost Britain her position on the seas, or the enactment of discriminating duties to be imposed in British ports upon the shipping of countries which do not reciprocate the liberal policy of the existing English statutes. The motive of this agitation is easily found in the decline of freights, and in the comparative fall in value of shipping property in England. These facts are put forward by the excited ship-owners as indefeasible arguments of the approaching downfall of the commerce of Britain—a downfall only to be averted by some violent process of ejection served upon the intrusive flags which now divide the profits of the coasting-trade of the Empire with the native "hearts of oak."

The facts are doubtless beyond question. The inferences, however, may be legitimately held to a stricter account.

During the four years (1852–55) the ports of all England swarmed with new shipping. The immense increase of foreign commerce consequent upon the gold discoveries of Australia, and the blow administered, by the repeal of the "Navigation Laws," to the old-fashioned models, on which, in their complete security from foreign competition, English ship-owners were content to build their vessels, conspired with the sudden demand for Government transport service engendered by the Russian War, to stimulate the shipyards of England into extraordinary activity. Vessels of all kinds were launched, on the speculative prospect of a long-continued war-demand, in numbers beyond the legitimate demand of commerce. For the time all went well, and the shipping interest grew and prospered exceedingly. But in 1856 the French Emperor thought it time that peace should be made. He had gained the objects which he proposed to himself in undertaking the war. He had humbled Russia in the East; he had exalted France throughout the world. To continue the war, after the fall of the Malakoff had made France, for the moment, mistress of the position and given her a magnificent advantage, not merely over her antagonist, but over her allies, would for him have been a very serious blunder. All Europe, with the exception of England, coincided with him in desiring an immediate termination to a contest which could hardly have been prolonged without elevating the influence of Great Britain as surely as it must have depressed the resources of the Continent. The Peace of Paris was, therefore, resolved upon, and made. It came upon the English people more suddenly, and, if we are to judge of their real sentiments by the subsequent tone of their Press, more disagreeably than the declaration of war itself. Upon the English shipping interest its effects were naturally disastrous. It disorganized all the arrangements that had been made in expectation of a very different state of things, threw vast numbers of vessels at once out of employment, and concurred with the financial troubles of the following year, 1857, to bring about that prostration in the world of navigation, of which the present movement in favor of renewed Protection to British shipping, is the natural, if not the very intelligent expression.

That the ship-owners of Great Britain will fail in their attempt to reverse the policy of the Government for the alleviation of their own temporary distress, may be confidently asserted. The question of the relations that the State should bear to the enterprise of its citizens, has been too much argued and too thoroughly ventilated in Great Britain during the last twenty years to permit the expectation of any other result. The ship-owners of England must make up their minds to bear the consequences of their own miscalculations and of the accidents of the world's political history. Misfortunes, such as those of which they now complain are the inevitable and wholesome correctives of that spirit of speculation which, were it not sometimes severely chastened, would involve the resources of the world in hopeless confusion.

A similar lesson has been read in our own country, to many interests which are now making similar efforts to evade the burden of their own acts. We are assured, for instance, that the iron-masters of Pennsylvania are holding a "secret Convention" at Philadelphia, for the purpose of opening a crusade upon Congress, for the enactment of stringent protective duties upon foreign iron. Involved as they have been in the general misfortunes of the country, by the collapse of the great railway bubbles during the last two years, these discontented gentlemen hope to escape through the Capitol from their share of the common destiny.

We can neither wish nor promise them a fortunate event of this energetic though mysterious campaign. Instead of dealing with the outworks of our national prosperity, the public mind is fast turning upon the true citadels of wealth and progress. The country is beginning to understand that the best protection which can be afforded to any branch of industry is the enforcement upon those who manage it, of a judicious economy, a rational competition, and a reasonable foresight. The "Hercules" of the Government cannot be constantly called in to save the shoulder of this or that wagoner whose wheels have been caught in the rut. Our iron-masters, like their great customers, the men of railways, must pluck up courage enough to face the facts of their situation, and find patience enough to await their extrication by natural and legitimate causes.

The immediate depression which now nerves our iron-mongers to these vehement demonstrations is intelligible enough. The vast network of rival railways, stretching from the seaboard to the lakes, which a year or eighteen months ago was completed but in part, is now an accomplished fact, and the demand from these enterprises for large supplies of iron has therefore naturally begun to slacken. At the same time, and from the operation in part of the same cause, the demand for fresh supplies from the older roads has fallen off. Struggling under burdens which not even the delusive aid of speculative loans from the banks can long enable them to carry, these roads are compelled to retrench even their necessary expenses, and to suffer their running stock to deteriorate in the face of a fatal competition for an insufficient traffic. No healthy recovery of the iron interest can be looked for, therefore, until in one way or another the downward course of our railway property shall be arrested, and a basis of reality substituted for the present fluctuating, perilous, and problematic condition of that property.

Nothing can be sounder than the old proverb which tells us that we "cannot eat our cake and have it too." All and more than all the resources of our railway companies have been consumed in giving us our railways. The burden of the difference thus sacrificed has yet to be borne by those who willfully accepted it; and the iron manufacturers must take their share with the rest. In the railway history of Great Britain we may see, as in a mighty mirror, the impending necessity of our own position. In 1845 the railway property of that country, amounting in paid-up capital or deposits to $500,000,000, was valued in the Stock market at $800,000,000, so that every man who held a dollar in railway stock could command for it nearly two dollars in money. Within four years' time the amount of investments having reached $1,150,000,000, the stock market valuation had fallen to $550,000,000, so that every man who then held a dollar of railway stock found himself unable to obtain for it more than fifty cents in money. The weight of this immense depreciation fell upon every interest connected with the railways of Great Britain, to be borne by them like any other incident of extravagant enterprise. The like stern necessity impends now over this country; and it will not be conjured away from any class in the community by the expedient of "secret conventions," for bringing about changes in the tariff, even though those "secret conventions" be held openly in the Press.

The Duquesne Letter Abroad.

The London *Times* considers President Buchanan's Duquesne letter as affording conclusive evidence that this country is rapidly going to the dogs. We are quite prepared to make due allowance for the importance which foreigners very properly attach to the office of President of the United States; but considering the tone of the great majority of the respectable Press of the country during the past year, it is unpardonable in a journal like the London *Times* that it cannot yet understand Mr. Buchanan's position toward the country, notwithstanding that he is President. Mr. Buchanan is nothing more than the Great American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century. The greater number of men, of his own political party, who engineered him through the nominating Convention, made a mistake which they do not hesitate to acknowledge, and which they would rather cut their hands off than make again. The State of Pennsylvania, whose vote elected him, made a mistake which she cannot now amend, and she repudiated him directly she found out the stuff, or rather the straw, he was made of; and the whole country is pretty well sick of him. The people abide him, because it is not lawful to do otherwise, and (no doubt for their sins) will have to bear with him two years longer. But he no more represents the country, except in his barely official acts—(when he happens to do anything)—than Wm. Walker represents Nicaragua.

Anything, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan may write to Fort Duquesne, concerning "the future of the United States," is of about as much consequence as anything that *Fort Duquesne might write to him would be.* Mr. Buchanan's perceptions of the present are not particularly keen; but, when we come to looking into the future, we treat of that which is an utter impossibility for a man of Mr. Buchanan's calibre; and a very fortunate thing it is for him, too. If he could look into the future sufficiently to judge what posterity will say of him, or even how his present parasites will talk of him after the second Tuesday of November, 1860, he would be the most miserable of men. What Mr. Buchanan wrote to Fort Duquesne he wrote to gratify his spite at finding himself so entirely scouted in his own State, as he was in the October elections. His letter meant nothing more than bile, and nobody ever accepted it as meaning any more.

We gladly believe in the bright predictions of still further greatness and prosperity for England, in the future, which the *Times* and many of the public men in that country delight to indulge in. But we also believe in a brighter and a more glorious future for our own country than Mr. Buchanan has sufficient capacity to anticipate. The Mistake lacks a fine, magnificent play which he found, or imagined—for indeed the charge, so far, rests only on his assertion—that money had been used against his party. Money enough had been employed, before the Duquesne letter, for the purposes of the Democratic Party, and had been used with success, without the voice of the Mistake being heard in the land to denounce it. We regret, as much as anybody can, to see corruption pervert the uses, and destroy the purity, of any of our institutions, no matter who enjoys its results. But neither do we approve of the hypocrisy which selects convenient cases for objection, and leaves all others to go unwhipt of Justice; nor can we be content to see the future of this country regarded through the spectacles of the Great, if not the greatest, American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century.

Declining Dinners.

Senator Houston and Gov. King have respectively declined dinners proffered them by political and personal friends. It was a sensible step. A dinner, when paid for in money, is sometimes worth what it costs; but never when the *quid pro quo* is a speech. No public man should be drawn into a general political oration by his friends unless they are willing to damage him. The result can scarcely prove otherwise than injurious; for one of the most hazardous of all possible undertakings is to talk for the public and the Press when there is no occasion for speaking at all, and no special topic at which the orator is called to aim his remarks. That prudence, therefore, is to be commended which leads public men to avoid such exhibitions.

To those who listen—the crowd of admiring friends—the affair is very different. It is indeed both safe and pleasant. The corporeal man is refreshed with the luxuries of the table, and, when the honored guest comes to be toasted, his auditors are usually in a state of blissful preparation for the strains of eloquence which they expect to ensue.

But the speaker has his character and position to take care of. He requires to consider what he shall say. Still more carefully must he revolve in his mind what it will not do to say. Before him are some hundreds of ears to hear and tongues to tell any unguarded expression. And still more to be dreaded are those ready writers of the journals, who convey with fearful accuracy the entire speech, word for word, to the eyes of all who may care to read it, in every quarter of the land. Little marvel is it that Governors and Senators sometimes consider the entertainment of their friends at such a price and so great a risk, somewhat too expensive.

We are notoriously a loquacious people, and any check that can be put upon our propensity for unlimited talking should be cordially welcomed. A politician who refuses to make a dinner harangue should be applauded. A member of Congress who foregoes an opportunity for speech-making entitles himself to reelection. We would say a foreign mission, were it not that the country cannot spare such men.

Quarantine Affairs—the Orchard Shoals Project.—Reflection upon the plan of the Quarantine Commissioners, for removing Quarantine to an island to be created upon the Orchard Shoals, does not commend it to the confidence of the people of Staten Island. The proposed site is only about a mile distant from Seguine's Point; it is four or five miles from the main ship channel; the water in its vicinity is too shallow to permit the approach of vessels under Quarantine; and the amount of money which is reported as the cost of the new island, $135,000, though far below what will be required, is still $50,000 more than the Quarantine Commissioners are authorized by law to expend. In view of these considerations the Staten Islanders do not see anything specially promising in this new project of the Commission. It is open to the same objections as the Seguine Point experiment. Gov. Morgan, it will be seen, recommends the appointment of an entirely new Commission, and suggests an application to the Federal Government for aid in the matter. It is to be hoped that something effectual will be done towards settling this protracted and vexatious controversy.

But the military occupation of the Island is at an end, and that delightful retreat is once more left to the guardianship of its own citizens. The first official act of Governor Morgan has been to direct the removal of the Troops from Quarantine, so that their country's brave defenders will no longer have to stay and take cold in the windy precincts of Tompkinsville. This, is, probably, well enough. The temporary encampment of a few companies of militia on the Island could not possibly be productive of any permanent good, because the inhabitants, how much soever they might desire to burn the Quarantine Buildings, would not be likely to do so while the soldiers were on the spot; and unless, therefore, it was intended to make the occupation permanent, the sending troops thither at all after the buildings were burned, was scarcely more than a farce and a windfall for the people who sell food, &c., in Richmond County.

The Library for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to assure your correspondent, "M. M.," who writes to inquire what has become of the movement to establish a Free Library for Women, that it is by no means dead—nor even sleeping. Although it has not been thought desirable to urge it unduly upon public attention, either by public meetings or through the Press, those who have it in charge are steadily laboring in its behalf, and, "M. M." will be glad to hear, with most encouraging prospects of success.

Pledges of substantial aid have been received from a large number of our most eminent citizens; nearly all the leading Publishers have promised to supply it with copies of their publications; and a decided and intelligent interest has been excited in its favor in the minds of the active and influential portion of our people. It is very strange that the need of such an institution should have been overlooked so long. The physical sufferings of our working-women have long been recognized; their severe and protracted toil, their scanty wages, their exposure to poverty, to sickness, and to temptation, worse than all, have long been subjects of anxious thought and of much public discussion. But their mental and moral necessities seem to have escaped attention. It seems scarcely to have occurred to those who wished to do them good that the best possible service they could render them would be to provide for them the means of acquiring knowledge—of fitting themselves for higher and better-rewarded labor, of commanding higher and purer enjoyments, and of giving them the elevation and dignity of character which are the best safeguards against the peculiar perils to which they are exposed. But experience shows that in this, as in other cases, a social necessity needs only to be pointed out to be recognized and met by an intelligent and public-spirited community. In regard to the Library, certainly those interested in its completion have every reason to be satisfied with the progress already made; and I hope at no distant day that large class who need them will be able to avail themselves of its advantages.

I shall be very happy to give your correspondent, whose interest in the project seems to be cordial and sincere, any further information in my power. I inclose my address, and am, Yours, &c., P.

The California Steamer.

We are requested to announce that the United States mail steamship *Illinois* will sail for Aspinwall on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., instead of the 5th, her regular day. The detention is doubtless caused by the derangement of the mails by the severe snow-storm.

Synopsis of the Governor's Message.

The Governor, in his Message, first directs attention to the financial condition of the State, whose funded debt, on the 30th September last, amounted to $30,913,358 77, of which $6,605,654 37 was the General Fund State Debt, and $24,307,704 40 was the Canal Debt. Of the General Fund State Debt $350,000 becomes due in 1859 and $450,000 in 1860. There is also a contingent debt for stock issued to certain railroad companies amounting to $570,000. After describing the manner in which the Constitution disposes of the revenues derived annually from the Canals, the Message states the whole amount of receipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current Canal revenues during the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was $2,072,304 88. The payments during the year in support of the Canals were $1,078,878 91, leaving a surplus of $993,425 97. After paying the expenses of collecting, superintendence and repairs chargeable upon the Canal revenues, there is a deficiency of $706,574 03 of the sum needed to pay the interest and provide a "sinking fund" to meet the first constitutional requirements of $1,700,000. The interest upon the Canal debt alone is annually $1,358,892, and upon the General debt $354,006 10. If the entire surplus revenue from the Canals were to be appropriated to the payment of interest on the Canal debt there would be a deficiency of $365,466 33; and if the the General Fund debt should be included there would be a deficiency of $712,710 74 to be provided for in some other manner. According to the statement of the Auditor of the Canal Department there have been drafts made by the Canal Commissioners up to Sept. 30, 1858, for $1,330,033 30 beyond the ability of the Treasury, none of which have been paid, and that these drafts will by Jan. 1, 1859, reach $1,700,000 or even $2,000,000. To meet the claims upon the Treasury—claims which relate to the Canals alone, it is estimated that $2,635,000 will be required—equal to a State tax of nearly two mills on the dollar of the valuations of 1857. This estimate, moreover, does not include the damages for land taken for the construction and enlargement of the Canal, which it is supposed will require $1,000,000 additional; and that $500,000 will be required to pay 15 per cent. reserved out of estimates of work done under contract. Thus obligations to the amount of over four millions already exist against the State for canals alone, and that without any estimate of work still to be performed.

The Governor deems it a matter of vast importance that our system of Canal enlargement should be pushed to a speedy completion; and after furnishing the Legislature with all necessary facts and figures on the subject, he leaves it to them to decide whether the object shall be obtained by a moderate tax spread over a term of years, or by an amendment to the Constitution, or by obtaining the popular approval to a loan, or by such other course as may be devised for the increase of the revenue.

The General fund, which no longer receives contributions from the surplus revenues of the Canals, amounted to $192,613 40 for the year ending on the 30th of September last. This fund has for several years been supplied by a direct tax, and such tax will again become necessary, in order to pay the deficiency of $460,000, which now exists, and also to make the usual appropriations for the next fiscal year for the expenses of the Government, and other purposes, under the 8th Section of the 7th Article of the Constitution. In view of the existing deficiencies in the General fund, of the large floating debt of the Canal Department, and of the outlay necessary for completing the Canals, the Governor strongly urges economy and retrenchment.

In regard to our present Banking system, the Governor thinks that alterations may be made in some of its details, but, as a whole, he considers that it is working satisfactorily and securely—far more so than any former one that has existed in this State. The omission of several Railroad Companies to comply with the law which requires them to make annual reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, has rendered it impossible for that officer to furnish accurate statistics for 1858. In treating of this subject the Governor has to rely upon the returns of 1857, and finds that of 88 railroad corporations costing $136,680,690, only 14 declared dividends to stockholders in that year. The attention of the Legislature is especially directed to this matter.

After enumerating the expenses of the State Prisons, the Governor expresses the belief that our system is more expensive than it need be, and that both in discipline and management there is room for improvement. He thinks that there should be one instead of three Prison Inspectors, and that he should be appointed by the Governor of the State.

The Governor briefly and cautiously refers to the late destruction of Quarantine, and recapitulates the facts. He alludes to the failure of the Grand Inquest to arrest and present the offenders for trial and punishment, and recommends, if these functionaries do not in the future render obedience to law, the adoption of some remedy by the Legislature "for this unlooked-for evil." No effective measures for the removal of Quarantine have yet been taken, and the Governor submits the plan for creating a Quarantine Island on Old Orchard Shoals. The Governor urges strongly the removal of Quarantine from its present location. In connection with this subject, His Excellency advises a remodeling of the Health laws and the appointment of a new Commission.

In regard to the School system and its operations during the year, the Governor thinks that it is acquiring steadily and surely a standing and reputation that will make it a model for others. The expenditures in 1857 for Public Schools were $3,792,948 79. As the end of the "School year" has now been changed from the 31st of December to the 30th of September, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will, in future, be able to make his annual report with the other Departments. In regard to the great Agricultural interest, the Governor is not aware that it seeks or needs anything from the State.

The Governor alludes to the great decrease of immigration, and the consequent diminution of the fund under the control of the Commissioners, which is created by a *per capita* commutation of $2 for each alien passenger. Owing also to the destruction of Quarantine, the Commissioners, in reerecting buildings had to use funds which were intended for the support of destitute emigrants in various counties. Besides $50,000 due the counties, the Commissioners also owe $150,000 contracted for the support of the Marine Hospital and the Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island.

The Governor refers to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York; the Western House of Refuge in Rochester; and the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and represents them to be in a flourishing condition and under capable management. He speaks favorably of the *Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, which was commenced on the 23d of June. He further alludes* encouragingly to the financial condition and general utility of the New-York Institution for the Blind, and the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse.

While on the subject of the Militia organization the Governor makes special reference to the Quarantine garrison who are to be paid as the Legislature shall deem fit, by a tax on the County of Richmond or from the State Treasury. The Message speaks of the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police force, and urges such further improvements as may be deemed necessary. An increase of the force is hinted at.

The Governor advises the passage of a general law authorizing aliens to hold real estate; and also a law to secure more firmly the purity of the ballot-box. He recommends a revision of the criminal code, in so far as it relates to the punishment of offences; and thinks that the defects in the existing Liquor law should be amended. He is strongly opposed to the postponement of the Appropriation bills till the last week of the session.

The Message closes by denouncing the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and asserting the right of New-York to take part in deciding whether Slavery shall be extended into new Territories of the Union. It is clear and unpretending in its style, and is purely a business document.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP WESER.

Thirty-one Days Out—Sixty-three Passengers on Board.

The steamship *Weser*, of the North German Lloyd, left Bremerhaven on Dec. 4, at noon, and has not been since heard from. The following is a list of her passengers and of such of the officers as are known to the agents of the Company in this City, the ship never having been at this port.

Captain—J. H. Gahrns.
First Officer—Leopold Hagemann.
Chief Engineer—George Gassner.
Surgeon—H. Kramer, M. D.
Chief Steward—Sohrmann.

PASSENGERS—FIRST CABIN.

Mr. Henry Habicht, merchant, New-York.

SECOND CABIN.

Mr. Hermann Baer, merchant, Chicago.
Mr. Julius Wilke, merchant, Colberg, Prussia.
Mr. Curd Wernech, merchant, Colberg, Prussia.
Mr. Johann Rogers and wife, Fischelbeeke.
Miss Gesche Bischoff, Salzwedel.
Mr. August Weihe, merchant, New-York.
Misses Friederike and Catharine Otto, New-York.
Mr. Gerhard Schoettler, merchant, Bremen.
Miss Catharine Hetzerkamp, Melle.
Miss Margarethe Busbrook, Hendorf.
Mr. Carl Von Delitz, teacher, Konigsinsfelt.
Mr. William Harres, farmer, St. Louis.
Mr. Gustav Bachmeyer, merchant, Newark, N. J.
Miss Martha Herlop, New-York.
Misses Martha and Mathilde Hiesser, Catsrode.
Mr. Carl A. Kusnate and wife, merchant, Altenberg.
Mr. Wm. Dyer, merchant, Philadelphia.
Mr. G. C. Kornahrens, baker, New-York.

STEERAGE.

Peter Kollkmann, innkeeper, Bremen.
Emil Boedicker, merchant, Hanover.
Friedrich Lipe and wife, farmer, Niederall.
John Wm. Lipe and wife, wheelwright, Canton, Ohio.
Carl Klinkel, teacher, Luxfeld.
A. Elizabeth Stuessing, Hasshausen.
Gottlieb Meyer, Cincinnati.
Adolph Bust, farmer, Meinungen.
Friedrich Joseph Rein, carpenter, Leipsic.
Sophie Fuge, New-York.
Theodore A. Schaefer, glazier, Berlin.
Wm. Weecher, engineer, Chicago.
Joseph Speke, farmer.
Peter and George Klein, merchants, Bethlehem, Pa.
Nicholas Klaus, merchant, Bethlehem, Pa.
Gangolf and Bruno Schmidt, Acheris Christian, Carl and Adolph Meidig, Catherine and Angelina Holdweck, Margaretta Bender, Leopold Ruf.
Philip Rummel, tailor, Amoneburg.
Richard Wurster, painter, Bremen.
Rudolph Pratteritz, merchant, Konigsberg.
Hermann Mantels, farmer, Lipprechtsroda.
Charles Schnekel and wife, merchant, Lipprechtsroda.
Dorothea Roeses, Lipprechtsroda.
Henry Kallmeyer, farmer, Lipprechtsroda.
Peter Sembeder, carter, Lipprechtsroda.
Hermann Peters, merchant, Jever.
Caspar Ketringe, farmer, Geigenheim.
Bertha Toms, Lehe.
Total in the three classes, 63.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Three Caucuses—Organization of the Assembly—Addresses of Lieut.-Governor Campbell and Speaker Littlejohn—How the Governor's Message Affected Members, and Glimpses of a Good Time Coming.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The American Caucus slipped up yesterday, but came down safely at night. It failed to gather a majority of the members elected on Union tickets, and judging from the straightish American votes in the organization of the House, to-day, must have numbered eight persons, including Mr. Law, the straight American. The Republican Caucus held in the Assembly Chamber, in the evening, was a terribly crowded mass-meeting. Both the attempts to pass resolutions pledging the members to act with the Republicans hereafter, and to invite in the Union men, were promptly voted down. The first was deemed unjust towards some fourteen members, who were good enough Republicans for their Republican constituencies, but were not anxious to put on a straight jacket uninvited. The other, inviting in the Union men, was thought as unnecessary as for a loving husband to invite the wife of his bosom to occupy lodgings at his house. The result of the balloting was unexpectedly one-sided. It came out that the three principal unsuccessful candidates for Speaker, counted on pretty nearly the same men as supporters, not very unnaturally, since a combination upon one or other of them, was talked of even in the caucus-room. On the informal ballot the New-York and Long Island delegations voted together, for Littlejohn. Mr. Hughes' friends (for Clerk) found 15 of their expected votes lacking on the informal balloting; the late arrivals being almost to a man bound to Richardson. Upon neither Speaker nor Clerk was there more than one balloting, the leader being elected unanimously immediately on learning the result. For Sergeant-at-Arms Mr. Samuel Mattox, of Kings, received the seven Long Island votes at the balloting. He was dropped under the resolution to vote only for the highest three candidates. For Second-Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. J. J. Stevens, of New-York, a brother of Mr. Stevens, of Brooklyn, who, by declining the American nomination for a County office last Fall enabled the two Opposition candidates to form a Union ticket, was elected, though not till on the third balloting.

In the Senate Chamber, meanwhile the Democrats caucused quietly. Mr. Wheat, of Rockland, presided. On the first informal ballot, Mr. J. W. Chanler, of New-York, had 13 votes; Mr. R. A. Lawrence, of Queens, 12. On formal balloting, Mr. Chanler had 14, Mr. Lawrence 12. Mr. Joseph R. Cushman, of Oneida, was nominated candidate for Clerk.

The Senate, to-day, at 11 o'clock, met, and at once the new Lieutenant-Governor, Campbell, calling to order, addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: I enter upon the discharge of the duties developed on me as presiding officer of this Senate, with but a limited knowledge of the forms and laws governing legislative action, and can only give the assurance of an intention, on my part, to merit your confidence and respect, by enforcing, with fairness and strict impartiality, such rules as you adopt for your own government as my guide. I must rely on your indulgence to overlook any errors I may commit, in the effort to which I have referred. With such endeavors on my part, and such prompt, full coöperation and aid as I may expect from each Senator to maintain order and decorum in our proceedings, so necessary to preserve the present high standing of the legislative body. I trust that our intercourse here may not only be pleasant, but that our labors may result to the benefit of the people of the State.

The question of Mr. Mandeville's contested seat was called up and referred to a Select Committee. The reading of the Governor's Message occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

The Assembly met, too, at 11 o'clock, and an hour was consumed swearing members in. Proceeding to a *viva-voce* vote for Speaker, Dewitt C. Littlejohn (Republican) received 90 votes, Mr. Chanler (Democrat) 28, and Mr. Boughton (American) 6. Mr. Littlejohn having been escorted to the chair by Messrs. Chanler and Boughton, he addressed the Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: The honorable position you have conferred upon me is a mark of confidence which I highly appreciate, and for which I return my sincere and grateful acknowledgments. It will be my constant endeavor to so discharge the duties incident to the Chair as to retain that confidence, and merit your esteem as a just and impartial presiding officer. In taking upon myself the responsibilities of this place, I rely confidently upon the aid and support which is so essential to the preservation of the good order and decorum which give high character and ennoble the reputation of a legislative body. Important measures affecting the present and the future interest of our great State, will demand our careful attention. Let us therefore devote ourselves to their consideration with that fidelity and sound judgment which never fails to insure the approbation of an intelligent community, looking to Him, the source of all power and knowledge, for that wisdom which alone can direct us aright in our deliberations. We are prepared to proceed with the business of the session.

The following officers were then elected:

Clerk—Wm. Richardson, of Albany.
Sergeant-at-Arms—D. M. Prescott, of Oneida.
Door-Keeper—Geo. C. Dennis, of Washington.
First Assistant—Joseph Ball, of Erie.
Second Assistant—J. J. Stevens, of New-York.

The Governor's Message was then read by the Clerk. The startling exhibit of the State's accumulating debt, with which it opens, produced a sensation. That portion referring to Benevolent Societies suggested that the gentlemen who shall constitute the Committee on Charitable Institutions will have an easy time of it. The part referring to the Quarantine arson, though tempered by the allusion to Quarantine abuses, was thought to indicate that the Governor—an old Commissioner of Emigration—was rather disposed to hold the county of Richmond than the whole State responsible for the payment of their military spectacles, and the damages to State and private property by fire. The proposition to mature and present the General Appropriation bill early in the session rather than on its heel, was evidently agreeable to the good sense of the House, while the deep dig into the lobby was immensely relished. If the Governor should really, as he intimates, veto all bills that are impertinently lobbied through the Legislature, he

would make legislation a genteel Winter's employment again, instead of an anxious season of dodging [illegible] and resisting or succumbing to political debauchery. The Message ended, a recess was taken till 7 o'clock, when the interesting ceremony of drawing for seats in the special order. GLAUCUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A meeting was held at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of bidding farewell to four Missionaries of the British Wesleyan connection, who sail to-day for British Columbia. Their names are the Rev. Dr. EVANS, Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, the Rev. Mr. ROBSON, and the Rev. Mr. BROWNING, and they are accompanied as far as this City by the Rev. Dr. GREEN of Canada. FRANCIS HALL, Esq., who presided at the meeting, briefly stated its object, and the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, pastor of the Church, introduced the missionaries, and bade them God speed. He enlarged on the unity of Methodism, and spoke for the mission to British Columbia. The Rev. Dr. GREEN followed, expressing his happiness at meeting his American brethren, and his conviction that the Methodist Church, wherever it existed, was animated by the same sympathy which was manifested on this occasion. He reviewed the history of the Methodist Church on this continent, and expressed his sympathy with its missionary enterprises and bright anticipations for them. The Rev. Dr. EVANS and his associates tendered their thanks for the sympathy which was extended to them, and assured the congregation that they considered it no hardship to go forth to labor for the conversion of their fellow-beings. Dr. EVANS said that besides the white people who were digging gold in British Columbia, and among whom the missionaries hoped to be useful, he had advices which induced him to believe that there were not less than 18,000 benighted Indians in Vancouver's Island where he himself would reside, and on the main land full 45,000 more. Bishop JANES delivered the closing address. He said men on the eve of voluntarily assuming great responsibilities felt an intensity of emotion which made amends for the hardships which they might undergo. He did not consider it a sacrifice to perform missionary labor in however distant fields, but a privilege for which the Missionary should thank God rather. He reminded the Missionaries that they were to preach the Gospel where the name of God had not been named, which, they would remember, was an aspiration of Paul's. Further, they should not be unmindful that their missionary labors were part of a great providential movement which had long been going forward for extending Christianity over the world; and, finally, they should delight in the work they had undertaken because it was in accordance with the love of God. He bade them farewell, and promised them a bright hereafter if they performed their allotted work faithfully. After a hymn and the benediction many of the audience shook hands with the Missionaries and took leave of them.

THE CURLING MATCH AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The announcement that there would be a Curling Match at Central Park, yesterday morning, attracted a small number of persons to the place, notwithstanding the deep snow. The promised novelty, however, could not come off until late in the afternoon, by which time Captain RENWICK, of the Central Park Police, with a small force, had succeeded in clearing a space some fifty yards long, by ten yards wide, upon the skating pond. The members of the New-York Clubs, some ten of whom were present, assisted in the work, and when the place had been properly prepared for the "Rink," a single match was played. There were only a few spectators, but the pleasing nature of the game, and the great interest manifested in it by the immediate actors, kept up the excitement, despite the snowy atmosphere, and the necessity for constant stamping to keep feet and toes warm, while the sport was progressing. To-day a large space will be cleared off, and those who take delight in this favorite Winter game of the Highlanders will no doubt be on hand. The difficulty of finding granite boulders of the required fineness of quality to receive a good polish, obliged the Club to resort to cast-iron ones at first, which were polished by hand. At present, however, the players are provided with a handsome supply of beautiful stones, in which they seem to take much pride. A small house stands near the pond in which the Clubs keep the stones, together with the brooms which are an inseparable adjunct of the game.

The pond has become quite a fashionable resort for skaters, and during the day, Monday, and in the evening, there were several hundred engaged in this healthful exercise, among them some half dozen ladies with their male friends. A small house stands near one end of the pond for the ladies' use in putting on and removing their skates; there is a stove in it by which they can warm themselves. There will be twenty-five acres of water upon the Central Park when it is completed; at present there are about eighteen acres, a portion of which, three acres in extent, is separated from the main pond by a dam, which elevates it nine feet to give the means of flooding at convenience the ice of the large pond. Yesterday, about half the force of the rock gang was engaged clearing the snow out of the pits, and to-day all hands will be busy. No earth work can be carried on at the present season. There have been none discharged, however. The force are not regularly employed, owing to the unsettled weather. When the weather will permit there are about 2,200 men employed.

ENGLISH CONVICTS IN NEW-YORK TO BE SENT HOME.—Mayor TIEMANN yesterday locked up two English convicts who arrived in this City, in the ship Washington from Liverpool, on the day before. Their names are HENRY RICHARDS, of London, and WM. SMITH, from Deptford, county of Kent, England; and they say that their passage to this country was paid by Mr. PARMINTER, Secretary of the Discharged Prison Aid Society, No. 16 Pall Mall. Members of the Society induced them to come to America, by telling them that they would be more likely to obtain employment here than at home. RICHARDS was in the Chatham and Woolwich prison 4 years for burglary, and SMITH served three successive terms of 12, 5 and 6 months respectively in the Maidstone and Clerkenwell prisons in Kent, having been convicted of felony. They said they had no work, and unless furnished with food they would "be driven to do something desperate to obtain it." The Mayor says they shall be detained until the vessel in which they came in sails, and then they shall be sent back to England. They will be sheltered and fed at the place of detention for witnesses in White-street until the appointed day.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The New-York Typographical Society invite their friends to celebrate with them the anniversary of FRANKLIN's birthday, on the 17th of January, at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment will be so diversified as to please all who participate. The proceeds after defraying expenses are to be devoted to the maintenance of their Free Library, which the Society contemplate removing to a more desirable location, in order that its usefulness may be extended and the benefits to be derived from its well-filled shelves more accessible to those who are now unable to avail themselves of its advantages. The Hon. WASHINGTON IRVING, and other distinguished literary gentlemen, have signified their intention to be present at the festival.

KILLED BY A RAILROAD CAR.—RICHARD BARRY, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, in jumping from a train of cars while in rapid motion, near the upper terminus of the tunnel, accidentally slipped and fell before a car. The wheels passed over both his legs, nearly severing them from the body. He died shortly afterwards from his injuries, and Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday upon the body at Bellevue Hospital. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased had been several years in the employ of the Company and leaves a family.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man, about 60 years of age, dressed like a laborer, yesterday morning, fell dead at the corner of Canal and Mott streets. The body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. An inquest was held, and a verdict was given of "Death from disease of the heart."

COURTS MARTIAL.—A Brigade order, issued yesterday by General HALL, appoints the members of Courts Martial of the Third Brigade N. Y. State Militia for the current year. The members are Lieut. Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, 7th Regiment, President; Captain CHAS. H. BURTIS, of the 9th Regiment, and Captain WM. HALLECK, of the 8th Regiment. They will meet at the Division Armory this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The third lecture in this course will be delivered this evening, by Professor R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., on "The Human Races in America." We judge, from the reputation of the lecturer, that his paper will be of a most interesting character. The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. CHAPIN, who has selected "Columbus" as his subject.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire took place on an upper floor of the "Eno House," on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. The fire was occasioned by plumbers carelessly leaving a fire in a furnace. Damage trifling and covered by insurance.

FIRE IN GREENE-STREET.—The alarm at 10½ o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the carpenter shop No. 205 Greene-street, occupied by PATRICK O'CONNOR. The fire was speedily extinguished. Damage about $100, which is covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Police Reports.

POLITICAL WRANGLE AND POSSIBLY A CASE OF FATAL STABBING.—Peter Dolan and Francis Y. Reynolds are residents of the Twentieth Ward, and in the matter of local politics are gifted with uncommon zeal. On Monday evening they went into a groggery in Seventh-avenue near Thirty-second-street, and the subject of politics came up for discussion. Dolan made a vigorous bar-room speech in defence of the merits of Mr. Connolly, the late unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Alderman of that District. Mr. Reynolds warmly eulogized the merits of the Alderman elect, and, as Mr. Dolan thought, spoke rather reproachfully of the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Dolan became greatly enraged, pulled a dagger from beneath his coat, and plunged it into the back of Mr. Reynolds. The injured man was immediately taken to his residence in Seventh-avenue, and the wound is believed to be mortal, the dagger having penetrated the left lung. Dolan surrendered himself to the Police, and is still held in custody, awaiting the result of Mr. Reynolds' injuries.

A CAR-DRIVER PITCHING INTO ALDERMAN MCSPEDON.—Alderman McSpedon, on Monday, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. On Monday evening he and his brother jumped into a carriage and started for the Alderman's residence in the upper part of the City. A wheel of the vehicle became entangled in the Third-avenue Railroad track, and before the carriage could be got off from the track a car came up behind them. The driver commenced hurling abusive adjectives at the Alderman. The Alderman retorted with the anathematizing "Jehu." The driver thereupon became indignant and pitched into the Alderman, and to such an extent did he carry his attack that the Alderman had him arrested and lodged in a Station-house. The driver, John Foster by name, on discovering, yesterday, the official position of the man whom he had made the target of his satire, amply apologized. The Alderman, feeling that the driver had been sufficiently punished by a night's lodging in the Station-house, withdrew the complaint.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.—The storm of Monday night was not potent enough to deter two gentlemen of the jimmy and skeleton-key persuasion from the practice of their nocturnal profession. Two brave Germans worked their way into the boarding-house of Mrs. Diana Van Bergen, the working process being affected by skeleton keys. Their heavy footsteps were heard moving about the premises, and they were both captured. They gave their names as John Kahn and Lewis Miller, and were consigned to the Municipal granite boarding-house, yclept the City Prison.

FEMININE PURLOINERS.—Bridget Corbitt, yesterday, stole a wallet, containing nearly $40, from the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Driscoll, while the latter was shopping in Catharine-street. Bridget was arrested and locked up in a private cell in the Tombs,—her mode of exhibiting her manual dexterity being deemed dangerous to the public. Mary Dunn was also furnished with board and lodging at the City's expense, upon a charge of having stolen money and jewelry belonging to various female boarders at No. 122 Greene-street.

SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS.—Pistols, jimmies, dark lanterns, matches and skeleton keys are regarded as rather dubious personal accompaniments. At an early hour Monday morning the Tenth Ward Police overhauled three young men in Division-street having about them the articles named. The police arrested the youths and they were taken before Justice STEERS, and committed. They claimed to have found the articles, and loudly protested innocence of evil purpose. Their appearance was not particularly suggestive, however, of trustworthiness, and failed to impress the magistrate in their favor. They gave their names as John O'Neil and James Watson.

GOOD JOB SPOILED.—On Monday a servant opened a clothes-closet in Page's Hotel, in Spring-street, and discovered a young man concealed behind the garments. The young man was introduced to the proprietor, and seemed quite confused. A bundle of clothing, which had just been stolen from a room of one of the boarders, and a bunch of delicately-constructed keys being produced from the closet, made his "confusion worse confounded." He did not possess the political ability to account satisfactorily for his position. He was accordingly handed over to a policeman, conveyed before a Police Magistrate and locked up. He gave his name as John Norton, age 19, and business "nothing at present."

DESCENT ON A THOMAS-STREET DEN.—At a late hour Sunday night the Police made a descent upon the disreputable house No. 9 Thomas-street. The place is alleged to have been a resort for whites and blacks, whose immaculate conduct none could vouch for. Thomas Freeland, the proprietor, and nearly a dozen others, were arrested. Freeland was committed to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night an Irishman, named Patrick Harris, while in a state of intoxication, standing at the corner of Amity and Wooster streets, was knocked down by two young men and robbed of a gold watch worth $50. William Killing, one of the alleged robbers, was subsequently arrested, by Sergeant Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The other robber, with the booty, made good his escape.

ESCAPE FROM DURANCE VILE.—Patrick Montgomery was recently arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. On Saturday night it occurred to him that liberty was worth striving for, and he accordingly seized an opportunity to escape without asking permission of the door-keeper. He has not yet been overhauled.

The Governors of the Alms-House.

THE NEW MEMBERS—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY—COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the session of the Board yesterday afternoon, Dr. CHAS. BRUENINGHAUSEN presented the certificate of his election as Governor of the Alms-House. Governor TOWNSEND handed in his appointment, signed by the Mayor, and both gentlemen were declared qualified. The requisitions were referred to the Committee on Supplies, without being read, and a recess of ten minutes was taken to give the Democratic members of the Board an opportunity to consult together as to whom they should nominate for President for the coming year, it being their turn to fill that office.

After the recess, Governors MCELROY and TOWNSEND announced that no candidate had been agreed upon, and that the gentlemen whose names had been spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Board preferred to refer the whole matter back to the Board for action.

Governor SMITH said it was due to the Republican members that the Democrats should bring forward some name. It was unjust for the latter to ask the former to make a President for them, and for one he was unwilling to act under such circumstances.

Governor TOWNSEND said that three of the five Democratic members were candidates, and that as Governor MCELROY and himself, the only ones who had no ambition in that line, had preferences which were at variance, it was manifestly impossible for them to name a candidate.

After some further discussion, in which the different gentlemen defined their positions, the balloting was proceeded with, B. F. PINCKNEY and Mr. MCELROY acting as tellers.

The different results were as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Dugro	5	6
Moloney	2	2
Gunther	1	1
Blank	2	1

Governor DUGRO was declared elected. He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and the election of Secretary was proceeded with, Governors B. F. PINCKNEY and MOLONEY acting as tellers.

The result was as follows:

W. T. Pinckney	7
C. F. Brueninghausen	1
Blank	2

Mr. PINCKNEY was then declared unanimously elected.

Considerable amusement was created by Governor OLIVER's attempt to have the members take their seats in rotation, the oldest members sitting next the President.

B. F. PINCKNEY favored it, as it would bring Governor OLIVER next to the President, which would perhaps be as near that position as he would ever get.

Governor OLIVER thought his chances were as good for being elected President as Mr. PINCKNEY's were. One year from last night he hoped to be in the chair now occupied by Mr. DUGRO.

Governor TOWNSEND moved to make the subject the special order for the next meeting. The motion was carried, but was afterwards reconsidered. Finally, amid a great deal of laughter, seats were chosen by lot.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

A letter was read from the Warden of Randall's Island, returning thanks on behalf of the children to Mr. Banvard, for the exhibition of his Panorama of the Holy Land, on New Year's Day.

The thanks of the Board were tendered Mr. Banvard by a unanimous vote.

A communication signed by Mayor Tiemann and Mrs. Dubois was received. It is as follows:

To the Board of Governors of the Almshouse:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submit to your Board that the following resolutions, passed by the Boards of the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor December, 1856, have become a law, to wit:

Resolved, That the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, be set apart for the purpose of erecting thereon a building to be called "The Infants' Home."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals for a building to be erected on the lots south side of Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and adjoining the building known as the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the same to conform in plan, as near as may be, with the said adjoining building, and that the said Street Commissioner return the contract to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the said building, when completed, shall be devoted to the purposes of an "Infant Home," to wit: the reception and care of illegitimate children, and shall be under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the Nursery and Child's Hospital; and further, that the sum of $35,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to carry the institution into effect.

The undersigned have recently read with deep interest the very conclusive and valuable report of your Select Committee, "appointed March 17, 1857, to investigate the claims of the City to the institution and erection of a Foundling Hospital," and feeling that the interests of benevolence and the good of the City will be best promoted by a union of efforts to ameliorate the condition of the deserted infants of this City, they submit to the Board of Almshouse Governors the following proposition for the accomplishment of this object, viz: That a Committee of three Governors be appointed by your Board to cooperate with the undersigned in the erection of the building to be called "The Infants' Home," and in the direction and government of the same when completed, and the preparation and adoption of the by-laws for its organization.

If your honorable body should entertain this proposition favorably, the undersigned request that immediate steps be taken to hasten the completion of this work, and that the able architect, John W. Rich, Esq., whom they have engaged for this purpose, be directed to draw up his plans and specifications as soon as possible for consideration and approval.

Jan. 4, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, MARY A. DUBOIS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.

To the Honorable the Governors of the Almshouse Department:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call the attention of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse Department to the resolution for the establishment of an "Infants' Home," and the erection of a building for its purposes, which was recently adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor.

By one of the provisions of these resolutions, the control of this institution is placed under the direction of the Mayor and the First Directress of the Nursery and the Child's Hospital, but in my opinion it is important that the pecuniary affairs of the same should be attended to by men, while it is peculiarly appropriate that a woman should have the superintendence of that part of the work of charity which tends particularly to the nature and care of young infants, and in view of the nature of the proposed asylum, a female must necessarily be the one to listen to the tales of woe, or perhaps of shame, which only those who are hardened in crime could reveal to a man.

As the duties of the position which I have the honor to hold engage the greater part of my time, in connection with the other duties which the laws of the State impose upon me, I am desirous that the Board of Governors of the Almshouse Department should appoint a committee of three from that body to cooperate with Mrs. Dubois and myself in the direction and government of this asylum, and the preparation of the by-laws for its organization, as well as an advisory committee in all of its pecuniary affairs.

As the department which is placed in your charge by the Charter of the City and the laws of the State is intimately connected with the object of this new Institution, it cannot be deemed improper that you should thus be invited to participate in the manner proposed in the government and direction of its affairs.

I, therefore, respectfully invite the appointment of such a Committee from your honorable body, in accordance with the request signed by Mrs. Dubois and myself, and accompanying this communication.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The communication was referred to a Committee consisting of Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH and DUGRO being the same Committee which reported recently on the Founding Hospital.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into procuring a residence for the Warden of the City Prison, was received. They recommended the adoption of a resolution directing the appropriation of $750 for the Warden's house-rent. The subject was made the special order for the next meeting.

Governor TOWNSEND offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after this date, all wines, liquors and cigars, asked for by any of the institutions in the Almshouse Department, before they are furnished be put on a requisition and approved of by the Board. In case a necessity should arise, anticipating the action of the Board in furnishing any of the above articles, the Warden of the institution asking for them shall make a special requisition on the Standing Committee, which, when approved by a majority of said Committee, will be the authority of the purchasing agent to execute the order; a copy of said order to be entered upon the first regular requisition from the institution receiving any of the articles named, and to be read at a regular meeting of the Board, for their approval.

After some discussion, in which Governor MOLONEY said that it looked like trying to dodge the question, the resolution was adopted.

By a unanimous vote the thanks of the Board were tendered to Messrs. SMITH and DUGRO for the manner in which they had respectively discharged the duties of President and Secretary the past year.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates in the different Institutions on January 1 was 7,842, being an increase of 29 during the week.

The Historical Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—PRESENTATION OF DR. KANE'S LIKENESS—ADDRESS BY H. C. VAN SCHAICK.

The Historical Society met last evening in its room at the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. A large audience was present. After the reading of the minutes, the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, read a correspondence between himself and Mr. LENNOX, who lately presented some Nineveh marbles to the Society.

A letter from O. S. X. PECK, Esq., was read. It accompanied a statuette, which was an exact copy of MILLS' equestrian statue of JACKSON.

E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., moved that the thanks of the Society be presented Mr. PECK for his gift. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD read a letter from RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, of Albany, which accompanied a water-color sketch of FULTON's boat *Clermont*. Mr. OSGOOD also acknowledged the receipt, through FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Esq., of a number of valuable works presented by Mr. CURTISS. Among them were four volumes of the "Balance and Columbian Register."

The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL said that by an act of the State Legislature of 1856, after the buildings and grounds occupied by the Society had been paid for, they were to be free from sale or execution for debt. The required amount had been made up, Mr. SCHELL asked the members of the Society to authorize the officers to sign the declaration to this effect, which it was necessary should be put on file. The President and Recording Secretary were authorized to execute the requisite papers.

The Special Committee on Lectures reported that they had made arrangements for the Winter course. Next Tuesday evening the first lecture will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE BETHUNE, D.D., on "Lectures and Lecturers."

Mr. FOLSOM, Chairman of the Committee appointed to present to the Society the names of officers for the ensuing year, recommended that the present officers should be restricted. It seemed unwise, he said, to take any step which might seem to indicate a change in the conservative policy which the Society had hitherto followed.

While the ballot was proceeding, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL presented the report of the Executive Committee. It stated that the number of paying members had increased during the past year; that the Library had had numerous valuable accessions, and that the lectures had been successful. It was highly desirable that the sum paid in by members alone should balance the current expenses. To accomplish this end, those having the interests of the Society at heart should put forth earnest exertions. The accessions during the past year have been as follows: Six honorary, 27 corresponding, and 167 resident members. There have been connected with the Society, since its foundation, 417 honorary, 1,019 corresponding, and 3,440 resident members, being a total of 4,876. The report further proposed the establishment of a Publication Fund, which should be made up of 1,000 shares, at $25 per share. The decease of Judge DUER and BENJ. F. BUTLER were appropriately referred to. In conclusion, the report recommended that all legacies which might be left to the Society should be securely invested, as a perpetual memorial of the benefactor, and that in no case should they be trenched upon to make up any deficiency in the current expenses.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, that part of the report relating to the funds of the Society was referred back to the Committee with instruction to report in detail the by-laws which, in its judgment, should govern the disposal of legacies.

The Treasurer, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, Esq., presented his report. The totals are as follows:

Receipts	$9,5 79
Payments	9,4 96
Balance	$132 83

GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., the Librarian, presented his report. The making up of the catalogue of the books in the library has advanced into the letter S. The passion for old works is as strong and their prices range as high as ever.

The tellers reported the following ticket as unanimously elected:

President—LUTHER BRADISH.
First Vice-President—THOS. DE WITT, D.D.
Second Vice-President—FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—SAM. OSGOOD, D.D.
Recording Secretary—ANDREW WARNER.
Treasurer—WILLIAM CHAUNCEY.
Librarian—GEORGE HENRY MOORE.

Mr. BRADISH returned thanks for the honor conferred in a few appropriate remarks. He nominated the Governor of New-York, the Hon. E. D. MORGAN, as an honorary member of the Society. The Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was also nominated as an honorary member. Messrs. MORGAN and WINTHROP were elected by acclamation, the usual reference being dispensed with.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., then read a paper on "HENRY CRUGER, the colleague of EDMUND BURKE in the British Parliament." After sketching at some length the history of Mr. CRUGER's family, the lecturer proceed to detail his Parliamentary life. In the course of his address he displayed a badge of pink, blue and green which the partisans of CRUGER and BURKE wore during the contest preceding the election of those celebrated men to Parliament. Mr. VAN S. also presented to the Society a copy, some 80 years old, of BURKE's celebrated speech on American taxation. After the reading of this paper the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. VAN SCHAICK on motion of Mr. DE PEYSTER.

Dr. HAWKS, stepping upon the platform, said he had been delegated by the ladies to present to the Society a likeness of Dr. KANE, which THOMAS HICKS, Esq., had recently completed at their order. As Dr. H. spoke, a map, which had been used as a curtain, was removed from before the picture. The hall rang with applause, and it was some minutes before the Rev. Dr. could proceed with his remarks. He spoke in terms of eloquent eulogy of Dr. KANE, and, on behalf of the Society, thanked the fair donors for their gift, which shall remain in those halls as a witness to those who should come after them that the women of the present age could appreciate and reward noble daring and manly worth.

Resolutions were passed returning thanks to the ladies, and to Mr. THOS. HICKS.

The President then announced as the Executive Committee, the following-named gentlemen: Augustus Schell, Geo. Folsom, Benj. H. Field, the Rev. F. L. Hawks, J. Romeyn Broadhead, E. C. Benedict, Benj. R. Winthrop.

The Society then adjourned.

RENTING OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual renting of the pews in the Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER's,) Brooklyn, took place last evening, the sale continuing until nearly 12 o'clock. There was a large congregation present, composed both of male and female members of the Church and society, and the bidding was very spirited, the prices paid far exceeding those of any previous year. The total amount realized for the rent of the pews for the year 1859 was....$[illegible]
The rents of 1858 were....[illegible]
Excess over last year....[illegible]

The highest premium paid was $160, by H. B. CLAFLIN, for the first choice. The large proportion of the pews rented at from $160 to $100 each. In the case of nearly all the low-priced pews, the premium paid was from two to four times the assessed value. In one case, the assessed value being $10, the premium was $39; and in another where it was $5, the premium paid was $38. There were many cases of this kind. A great many families accustomed to worship in the church are without seats the coming year.

THE POOR.—Since the 1st inst. the Superintendents of the Poor have been busily engaged in issuing orders to the Poor for provisions and fuel. Owing to the great impositions that have been practiced heretofore by persons claiming relief from this Department, who were neither entitled to it or in need, the Superintendents have engaged Mr. AARON L. WEST, as being one who, from his long connection with the eleemosynary institutions of the City, has become so familiar with the class of people visiting this office, that his practiced eye at once detects the impostor. Mr. WEST has already saved the County a considerable sum by picking out applicants who have large accounts in some Savings Institution.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, has appointed as Commissioners, under the act incorporating the Nassau Water Company, to estimate the value of lands, &c., taken by said Company, ISAAC WILLETS, formerly Sheriff of Queens County, of Babylon, and JOHN M. CLARK, of North Hempstead, Supervisor, in place of DAVID R. FLOYD JONES and MORRIS FOSDICK, resigned.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE, hat manufacturer, and President of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners, who suspended during the general prostration of business last Fall, is now paying off all his creditors, whether their claims had been compromised or not, in full. His indebtedness at the time of the suspension was about $1,000,000, and fortunately was permitted to manage his own affairs.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—On account of the snow storm, neither of the Brooklyn Courts convened yesterday. Judge MORRIS adjourned the Court of Sessions over to this morning, when a Grand Jury will be impanneled. A Special Term of the Circuit Court, Judge LOTT, will be held to-day, when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

NEW TOWN.—"Cedar Valley" is the name of a new town about to be organized in Queen's County. It will swallow up "Little Neck," "Break-Neck," "Whale Neck" and all other little places in the vicinity.

EAST NEW-YORK.—This village, which is located at the junction of Fulton-avenue and Broadway, boasts of a weekly newspaper, (the *Journal*,) and steps have been taken to open a Savings Bank.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS.—EDWARD EDWARDS, indicted some days since for counterfeiting, this morning withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

LARCENY.—JOHN MCADAM was put on trial charged with stealing $20 in gold from one MARY MCMANUS, on board the ship *West Point*. The evidence was insufficient, however, and the Jury acquitted him.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Newark Press signalized the New Year by appearing in new garments. The *Daily Advertiser*, one of the best papers in the country, is enlarged and printed on new type. The *Daily Mercury* is also enlarged and improved.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

From the Journal of last evening.

A few minutes before seven o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the second story of the large and extensive hat manufactory, situated on the west side of Lawrence-street, above Brown, in the Twelfth Ward. The main structure was four stories in height, with an extensive range of three story buildings in the rear, on Orchard-street, and a number of smaller ones used for offices, &c. The factory was the largest one of its kind in this city, and the only successful one in competing with New-York and the East. The building was formerly occupied by Messrs. KESSLER & Co. as a steam saw-mill, and was known as the "North American Steam Saw-Mill." The fire was caused through the carelessness of a boy named JOSEPH COHN. He lighted the gas about the time the workmen were entering the building, and thinking that the match was extinguished, threw it upon the floor, among some combustibles, and in a few minutes the place was in a blaze.

The second, third and fourth stories of the main building were occupied by Mr. HENRY A. BURR, of New-York, who manufactured the bodies of hats by patent machinery, all of which was destroyed. As Mr. BURR and his agent are both absent from the city, it was impossible to ascertain, with any certainty, the loss and insurance. The damage is estimated at $20,000. We understand that he has an insurance of $8,000 upon his machinery in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and his entire loss is supposed to be fully covered.

The first story of the main structure, with all the back buildings and attachments, were occupied by WM. O. HEARN, as an establishment for finishing the hats and getting them ready for the trade. His loss is principally in materials. It will be very heavy, but is fully covered by insurance, in the Ætna Company of Hartford, Philadelphia Fire and Live Stock, Commonwealth, Hope, Mutual, Reliance, and one or two other Insurance Companies of this city. The whole establishment was entirely demolished, and a portion of the walls have fallen down. The buildings were owned by AMOS BLISS, whose loss is said to be fully covered in a number of Philadelphia Companies.

A number of other buildings in the vicinity were more or less damaged. The whole loss by the conflagration is estimated at $60,000, which is mainly covered by insurance. The destruction of the factory throws out of employment about one hundred men, boys and girls.

LIBERAL.—Twelve of the parishioners of the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, (formerly of Buffalo,) at St. Louis, presented him with $2,000 on Christmas.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Hungarian Wines.
The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards.
The celebrated Muscatel, at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood, from $1 per gallon and upwards for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne, (preferred to the French,) $12. Following the request of a great number of our friends, we continue, for a limited period, to sell the much-sought-for sample boxes, at $5, containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.
FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

Winter Boots.—The best place in town to buy Boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, is at CANTRELL'S well-known establishment, No. 813 Broadway, for the simple reason that what he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are positively twenty per cent. lower than those of any other dealer. Call and make your selections from his large and valuable assortment, which embraces all descriptions for the promenade, ball-room, drawing-room, &c.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York; No. 37 Gravier-st., New-Orleans; No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

To Whom it May Concern.
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MARRIED.

PAINE—MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 26, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, JAMES D. B. PAINE to FRANCES A., daughter of Isaac Mills, Esq., both of the former city.

MACDONALD—BOYCE.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. Talmage, THOMAS MACDONALD, Jr., to Miss ADDIE B. BOYCE, eldest daughter of D. D. Boyce, Esq., all of Greenpoint.

DIED.

SOMERVILLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, MARY BINGHAM, wife of Archibald Somerville, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased, and of her husband, and those of her son-in-law, Selah Van Duzer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 East 17th st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURTON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, after a few days' illness, JOSEPH BURTON, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 229 East Broadway, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

GAYNOR.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, ELIZABETH N., wife of John Gaynor, and daughter of the late Peter Duffy.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, James N. Duffy, and of her brother-in-law, Hugh Gaynor, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence No. 391 Henry-st., thence to St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

FRANKARD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 1, JOHN FRANKARD, a native of the Island of Jersey, England, aged 29 years.

His remains were conveyed to the Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, on Sunday, by his brother and a large number of friends.

MACREA.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, JESSIE ALLISON, wife of William Macrea.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas S. Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOTTEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 3, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. MARIA TOTTEN, widow of the late Joseph W. Totten, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and likewise of her sons James and Joseph, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 1st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

CABRE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, MARGARET ISABELLA, the beloved wife of Alexander A. Cabre, aged 40 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Henry H. Tyson, and her brother-in-law, James Cabre, and her sister, Eliza Kelty, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 244 Ewen-st., corner of Ainslie st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

(A loss that can never be replaced.—H.)

TUTHILL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. JUDITH TUTHILL, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, (the late Daniel L. Tuthill,) No. 11 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

LAGRAVE.—At East New-York, on Monday, Jan. 3, PAUL M. LAGRAVE, a native of La Rochelle, France, for the last 51 years a resident of this City, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, Jersey-av. Train leaves South Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M.

HICKS.—At St. Louis, on Friday, Dec. 31, JAMES LUCAS HICKS, infant son of Silas Hicks, Jr.

DUNN.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, Jan. 2, of apoplexy, WILLIAM HENRY DUNN, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Dr. John Burke and Wm. H. Irwin, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 113 2d st., Williamsburg.

DAVIDS.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday night, Jan. 2, Mrs. MARY J., wife of Thaddeus Davids, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, New-Rochelle, without further notice.

SQUIRE.—In Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Mr. JOHN SQUIRE, Jr., of this City.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 691 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J.

Publisher's Announcement.
WILL BE ISSUED ON THURSDAY, JAN. 6,
A NEW POEM, by the distinguished poet,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled,
"THE PROPHECY OF SAMUEL SEWALL."
This new Poem will fully sustain the reputation of its author. It will be published exclusively in
THE INDEPENDENT.
TERMS—$2 a year by mail, $2 50 by carrier to City subscribers; single copies six cents.
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These distinguished writers have been engaged as Special Contributors to
THE INDEPENDENT
for the coming year, beginning on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, when the First Number of a New Volume will be issued. In addition to regular contributions from these well-known authors, every number of the paper will be filled with a great variety of reading matter, suited to the religious and the literary world, to business and family, adapted to the tastes of all cultivated readers.

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JOHN G. WHITTIER'S NEW POEM,
THE PROPHECY OF SAMUEL SEWALL,
Will be published in THE INDEPENDENT, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, 1859. The same paper will also contain a characteristic contribution from the pen of
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
In addition to the above, a complete list of
NEW FIRMS AND BUSINESS CHANGES
has been carefully prepared expressly for the [illegible]

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and
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
will each furnish an original contribution for the next number of
THE INDEPENDENT,
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"THE PROPHECY OF SAMUEL SEWALL,"
A NEW POEM, BY
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
will appear in the INDEPENDENT of this week. Published on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, 1859.
TERMS.—$2 a year, by mail; $2 50 by carrier to City subscribers; single copies Six Cents.
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THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY.
NUMBER 39,
Contains a great article on the
LAWS OF TRUE MARRIAGE.
What temperaments should and what should not marry, so as to insure healthy offspring; Why some are childless; Physiological Incompatibility; Physiological Incest; What is the true meaning of the injunction, "A man may not marry his Sister;" Tobacco; Unphysiological Marriage; American Precocity, the Vampyres of Life. Price, 25 cents. No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Miller, Mathews & Clasback; Ross & Tousey; Dexter & Brothers, wholesale.

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Brooklyn Club	Brooklyn, L. I.
Somerset Club	Boston, Mass.
Temple Club	Boston, Mass.
Summer-street Club	Boston, Mass.
Union Club	Philadelphia
Philadelphia Club	Philadelphia
Baltimore Club	Baltimore, Md.
Germania Club	Baltimore, Md.
Maryland Club	Baltimore, Md.
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Charleston Club	Charleston, S. C.
Newport Club	Newport.
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ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA ZINGARA.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First night of Balfe's favorite of
LA ZINGARA,
being the Italian version of the popular opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with all the new recitatives and additions expressly composed by Balfe for
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
on the occasion of the selection of the "Zingara" for the Opera to be performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. The cast comprises
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI ... as ... Arline
Signor BRIGNOLI ... as ... Thaddeus
The other roles by Mlle. GHIONI, FLORENZA, COLETTI, QUINTO, &c.
On FRIDAY, Jan. 7, at 8,
First time in New-York of
MARTHA—(in Italian,)
with a most perfect and unequaled cast—
LABORDE ... as ... Martha
BRIGNOLI (for the first time) as ... Lionello
FORMES in his original character of ... Plunkett
BERKEL ... as ... Nancy
MARTHA cannot be performed any more, as the stay of the company is limited to six nights.
The sale of seats for "Martha" commences on Wednesday.
On Saturday— MATINEE,
when will be performed the whole of Mozart's opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the immense cast and the same choral and instrumental force as last season.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI ... as ... Zerlina
Mlle. POINSOT,
the new Prima Donna, will appear for the first time as Donna Anna.
GHIONI, FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, WEINLICH.
CARL FORMES ... as ... Leporello
THE THREE ORCHESTRAS.
The sale of seats for "Don Giovanni" commences on Friday.
The SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERATIC PERFORMANCES which will be given by the Director on his return from Boston will take place on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13, after which the Company will appear in Philadelphia. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans, return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.
Mr. Ullman positively announces that no operatic performances will be given at the Academy until the return of the company from New-Orleans, when, in addition to the prominent members of the present company, several new and celebrated artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
GRAND FESTIVAL TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING.
The public are respectfully informed that
A GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, in aid of the funds of
THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
when the following rare combination of great artists will appear:
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
(who on this occasion will make her first and only appearance in New-York at a Concert and Oratorio.)
Mme. LABORDE, Mlle. POINSOT,
Signor BRIGNOLI, CARL FORMES,
all of whom have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
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The Festival will consist of a
GRAND OPERA MATINEE at 1 P. M., and a
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO
in the evening at 8.
Full particulars will be announced on Saturday.

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Binny ... Peters | Mary Meredith ... Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington ... Miss Mary Wells
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Mrs. Trictrac ... Miss McCarthy
Susan Twist ... Miss Laura Honey
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Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
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GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
[illegible]—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakespearian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5.
The entertainment will commence with
MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa, Olinska ... Miss Charlotte Crampton
After which the celebrated drama of
MICHAEL EARL, THE MANIAC LOVER.
To conclude with THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 5, 1859.
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
Jack Sheppard ... Miss F. Herring
To be succeeded by the
MAGIC BARREL.
Concluding with
CAPTAIN KYD; Or, THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Under the management of J. Moore and W. Olwine.
To-night
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
With LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.
To conclude with
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 5.
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6¼ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, [illegible] cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Messrs. G. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.
EXTRA NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 6, will positively be produced S. BLEEKER's celebrated original Comedietta of NEW-YEAR CALLS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 12 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-'59.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists, Madame JOHNSON-GRAEVER, Piano, and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, Violin, also the Arion and Teutonia Vocal Societies, have kindly volunteered their services. Conductor—Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and H. Waters, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING SUCCESS OF THE INFANT PANTOMIMIST.—Also, engaged for a few days only, the LARGEST WOMAN ALIVE, Madame Sherwood, a noble specimen of human humanity and human ponderosity. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, BEN BOLT, in two acts, with songs, duetts, &c., by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. The new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., the HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS, by the entire Juvenile troupe and auxiliaries. The AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—An extensive Panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico and Central America, over the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco. Exhibiting at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, every EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, [illegible]; [illegible], Treasurer, [illegible].

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare, [illegible] on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first Reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

CARLOTTA FLORES, LATELY RETURNED from Europe, has the honor to inform her friends and the public that she will give her first concert at NIBLO'S SALOON, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1859. Tickets [illegible] to be had at the music stores and [illegible].

MR. J. R. [illegible] CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of [illegible] evening pupils will be [illegible] residence, No. 127 [illegible] & SON, No. 389 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
Macbeth on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Richard III. on Friday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
Henry VIII. on Monday morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock.
Othello on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, and at the door. Sofa-seats, (reserved,) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has begun. An early attendance is solicited.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. [illegible] Broadway, 1st floor, room 3.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BEFORE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs') by Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D.D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239; Ivison & Phinney, No. 321; C. Breusing, No. 701. On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 261, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

A LECTURE ON THE WEST INDIES will be delivered by the Rev. FRANCIS CHURCH, late Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland to the Isle of Trinidad, in the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-st. between 4th-st. and Waverley-place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. The following topics will be embraced in the discussion of the subject, viz: The Aborigines of the West Indies; the Introduction and Abolition of Slavery; and the results of emancipation. Tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door. The proceeds will be in aid of the 44th-st. U. P. Church.

NEW LECTURE.—REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL lecture upon *The Orders of Nobility*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall. Tickets 25 cents—at No. [illegible] Broadway, and at the door.
W. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on *The Dignity of Labor* at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8, Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will give a lecture in the trance state, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. Subject to be selected by a committee appointed by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

THIS EVENING, JAN. 5, AT 8 O'CLOCK, Signora MARIO will deliver her late political lecture on Italy, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds of Mme. MARIO'S lectures are devoted to the Italian cause.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WILL LECTURE, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self-made Men.* Admission 10 cents, at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859.
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
MR. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—*The stated Monthly Meeting* of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the New-York Historical Society, on 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. ABRAHAM GESNER, M.D., of Brooklyn, will deliver an Address on *"The Fisheries of North America."*
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steam or Caloric for Canal Navigation and Motors.* Engineers are especially invited to aid in these questions. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 78th term opens Nov. 22. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK HAS THE honor to inform his friends and the public that, on the 18th of January, he will open
CLASSES
for instruction in piano-forte playing, to be held at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Breusing's Music Store.
Applications to be made at C. Breusing's and Mr. Goldbeck's residence, No. 149 9th-st., where a full prospectus may be had.
Applicants can see Mr. Goldbeck, for musical examination, every Tuesday and Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 701 Broadway, in the class room.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Algebra, &c., No. 62 Bowery and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Business men, merchants and clerks, wishing full instructions in these essentials, should apply immediately. Ladies' private writing-classes, $1 for 12 lessons. Commutation by the month or quarter at half price. MARTIN S. PAINE.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, whose education in consequence of ill health has been neglected, desirous of a thorough training of all the intellectual faculties by the most philosophical course of study, wishes a private tutor, who could devote several hours daily to his instruction in the different departments of learning, scientific, literary and linguistic. A liberal salary will be given. Address with real name STUDENT, New-York City Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had, and giving full particulars as to sciences, language, &c., capable of teaching, method of instruction, &c., &c.

FIRST CLASS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A thoroughly educated, experienced English lady, wishes an eligible morning engagement. English in all its branches, French acquired in France, music and singing (studied under eminent masters), also, pencil-drawing. References unexceptional. Address, ENGLISH TEACHER, at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY HAVING A knowledge of French and music, is wanted to go a short distance in the country as governess. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., west of 6th-av., after 1 o'clock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would *invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment* of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY
would herewith give notice that they, from this day on, will sell the balance of their stock of manufactured LADIES' FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, at 25 per cent. reduction from the prices of the last season, at their store, NO. 54 BROADWAY.
REAL MINK VICTORINES, from $6 and upwards.
REAL MINK CUFFS, from $3 and upwards.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE VICT., from $12 and up.
REAL HUD. BAY SABLE CUFFS, from $5 and up.
FRENCH MINK, $6 per set, the usual price $15.
Call and see.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $150 AND $250.—Large sable capes, price $125; sable muffs, &c., at very low prices. GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

$4 50. DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

LIFE THOUGHTS! LIFE THOUGHTS!
The wonderful power which
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Possesses to utter truth in language attractive to the universal heart is incontrovertibly demonstrated in the fact that nearly
35,000 COPIES
Have already been sold of this most remarkable book,
LIFE THOUGHTS,
Which is now selling as rapidly as ever. As the knowledge of what this book contains is extended, the demand for it must continue to increase. Its words of advice, warning, expostulation and encouragement, will find a response in every earnest soul, and the book should be a familiar friend in every household.
No person becoming acquainted with this book can for one moment doubt that
HENRY WARD BEECHER
Is unquestionably the
GREAT PREACHER
Of this country, and that his words will live to exert a positive influence upon the hearts of humanity as long as any in the language. Dealing with the great and momentous questions of
LIFE, DEATH AND IMMORTALITY,
His thoughts are so eloquent and forcible, his illustrations so unique and original, that he never fails to interest while he instructs, and to convince as well as convert us. A glance at its pages will convince every one that the possession of
LIFE THOUGHTS
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Is touched within us, and the heart replies."
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BREAKFAST TABLE.
By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
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TWENTY THOUSAND
Sold in three weeks,
Demonstrating its great popularity with
THOUSANDS OF READERS
In every section of the country.
ÆSCULAPIUS AND APOLLO
The reader will find happily united in the man who could write these papers. They belong to the table-talk literature of which
SELDON, MONTAIGNE AND LAMB
Have been the most brilliant luminaries, and yet so purely original that there is no trace of imitation. In variety, style, fertility of thought and keen humor, they are unsurpassed.
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HYMNS OF THE AGES.
Being Selections from Classic Devotional Poetry, principally from the "Lyra Apostolica," "Lyra Catholica," and "Lyra Germanica."
With an Introduction
BY PROF. F. D. HUNTINGTON.
In this work are gathered together the hymns which have been consecrated by generations of Christians of all denominations. It is believed to be the most elevated and devout in character, as well as the most varied and complete, of any collection extant.
In 1 vol. 12mo. Printed on hot-pressed paper, with Steel Frontispiece. In various elegant *styles of binding.*
One of the most chastely beautiful volumes ever issued in this country.
Price in muslin, gilt, bevelled boards, $3. *In full calf, or* Turkey antique, $5.
The great favor with which this book has been received has induced the publishers to prepare a cheaper edition. They have therefore
THIS DAY PUBLISHED
HYMNS OF THE AGES.
Which will be found at all the Bookstores, for sale
AT ONE DOLLAR.
Every one should have a copy of this collection of rare and beautiful hymns.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers.

MARRIED LIFE—ITS DUTIES AND DANGERS.—Just published by the American Female Guardian Society, HOME WHISPERS, by MELVA. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c.; gilt, $1. Sold at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, No. 29 East 29th-st. New-York. The *Advocate and Guardian* is an interesting family paper, 16 pages, semi-monthly, (384 pages a year,) at $1 single copy; 10 copies, to one address, $8 a year. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless. STEPHEN ANGELL,
Agent Am. Fem. Guardian Soc., No. 29 East 29th-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 289 *Times* Office.

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WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
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Is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
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all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
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No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
SUCCESSORS to BUTLER & BRYAN.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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ALL OUR GOODS MARKED
WAY, WAY, WAY
DOWN!
MUCH BELOW OUR USUAL FIGURES.
EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!
And many articles below cost, to
MAKE A REGULAR
CLOSING-OUT OF THEM THIS MONTH!
Marked Hosiery way down to close.
Marked Woolen Hoods way down to close.
Marked Woolen Gloves way down to close.
Marked Woolen Hosiery way down to close.
Marked Woolen Socks way down to close.
Marked Winter Ribbons way down to close.
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Marked Mourning Collars way down to close.
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Marked Cambric Collars way down to close.
Marked Shetland Veils way down.
Stores corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

CHEAP GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue, during the present week, the sale of ENGLISH PRINTS, MADDER COLORS, at $1 per dress; NEW MOUSELINE DELAINES, PARIS PATTERNS, at $1 50 to $2 per dress; POIL DE CHEVRE, ENGLISH CHALLY, OPERA CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, FRENCH MERINOES, &c., &c., at very low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ARCTIC HOODS,
A new specialty for sleighing.
LADIES' FUR GAUNTLETS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES AND MUFFLERS,
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety.
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Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.,
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 363 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

SALISBURY & CO., DRY GOODS RE-FINISHERS and Packers, have removed to No. 66 Vesey-st. Very desirable office and desk room to let; apply as above. Tickets, for Dry Goods of every description, for sale by SALISBURY & CO., No. 66 Vesey-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. [illegible] Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 168 West [illegible]-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED English servant as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the dining-room or with children. Wages not so much considered as a steady place in a good family. Highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other, a first-rate laundress or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can do all kinds of clear starching and French fluting. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days in second house, West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. Reference to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 373 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation; is a first-rate Cook, and willing to assist with the Washing and Ironing; also a young woman as Waitress, and willing to assist with the chamber-work. The best of City reference can be produced. Can be seen for two days at No. 267 1st-av., corner 15th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country—one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; wages $7. The other as nurse; will do the neat plain sewing or chambermaid's work; wages $6. Call at No. 226 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER by an experienced Protestant widow; understands dressmaking and children's dresses; capable of nursing a lady in her confinement; no objection to travel. Good City reference from a Doctor. Address NURSE, for one week, corner Beaver-st.; private door in New-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; will be found willing and obliging, and highly recommended for her capability and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 226 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in washing, by a respectable woman that understands her business well; best City reference. Also a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best of references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 443 4th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as waitress; also, by five or six nice colored women, two of whom are first-rate cooks. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as Chambermaid and Seamstress or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse, and plain sewing; has no objection to assist in chamber-work; is capable of taking charge of an infant. Call for two days at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and is fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will be found capable and willing to be useful. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 37 Irving-place, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soup and game; would assist in the washing if required; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or to do chamber-work, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 114 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family *preferred*; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUATION in a private family. Perfectly understands her business, meats, game, pastry, &c. Best of City reference. Can be seen at [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A LADY WANTS TO OBTAIN A PLACE FOR an excellent waitress, who now lives with her, and whom she can highly recommend, as capable and in all *respects as trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 East 14th-st.*, near 5th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 130 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 203 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most excellent groom, as well as driver, and is of a most obliging disposition. The strongest recommendations can be given from gentlemen in this City. Call at or address No. 105 East 28th-st., first floor, back room, or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 201 Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English married man, or as groom and gardener; understands the care and driving of horses. The wife is a good laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; will go to any part of the country. Call or address M. H., No. 30 Watts-st., for three days, or Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, (Protestant;) is accustomed to all the duties of a private family; the care of furniture, marketing, &c.; can be highly recommended for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 177 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family or respectable boarding-house, by a young man; best city references; can be seen for two days. Apply at *Times* Office, Box No. 194.
JOHN HAMILTON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; knows the City well, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; can furnish unexceptional references in the City. Address H. B., care of Hoyt & Shaw, No. 152 West-st., New-York. Salary no object compared to a permanent situation.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, A SITUATION as overseer, or would be willing to take a good farm on shares. Address, for three days, FARMER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant; he is a good driver and groom; City reference can be given. Address DAVID, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived for nearly four years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A SADDLERY Hardware store by a young man. Has the best of reference. Address SADDLERY, 186 *Times* office.

TO CARPENTERS.—A LAD, 17 YEARS OF age, German birth, who resides with his parents, wishes to learn the carpenter's trade; is strong and active, and can give a good recommendation from his last employers. Address C. L., care of Mr. G. REICHARDT, No. 131 Essex-st., for this week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, an experienced Protestant woman, with best of reference as to character and capacity; the highest wages will be paid and the best of service expected; the family consists of three grown persons; a waitress is kept; very little company; place a short distance in the country; cook must wash, bake and help to iron. Any one wishing a permanent situation may address (giving age, country and reference) MADAME DE STAEL, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch girl or woman, of good and kind disposition, and accustomed to the care of children, in a private family, where she will have the greater charge of four. To a capable person a comfortable home and good wages will be provided. Address a line giving name, and when and where to be seen, to NURSE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A SMALL FAMILY in Brooklyn, to take charge of a child about two years old, attend to the chamberwork, and make herself generally useful. A lady, competent to the duties of housekeeper, and who would regard a home as some compensation, preferred. Call, for one day, at room No. 19, No. 122 Nassau-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 YEARS of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PATENTED portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. H. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK AND white woman as waiter; none but those who perfectly understand their work need call. Apply (with recommendations from their last place,) between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 16 East 25th-st.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST; AN EFFICIENT ORGANIST for an Episcopal Church, familiar with the service; a large instrument, but moderate salary. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Jr., No. 51 Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE crockery house in this City. One who has a trade, and understands the business, may address H. S., Box No. 181 Post-office, with particulars and reference.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL, OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to do housework in a family of two persons only—must be well recommended—wages moderate. Apply at 87 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CARPENTER, IN THE COUNTRY, one that will work part of his time on the farm. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT COOK, COMPETENT to cook, wash and iron for a small family, with good City reference, may apply at No. 39 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A CAREFUL YOUNG GIRL TO attend a child, and do light housework; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 20 Abingdon place.

WANTED—A BOY, BETWEEN 14 AND 16, AT NO. 315 Broadway, 2d floor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Wareroom No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE—PIANOS FOR RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE—MELODEONS for RENT or SALE,
AT LOW RATES.
Agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEONS. Best BOSTON and NEW-YORK PIANOS.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $150. A. E. THOMPSON, 460 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT,
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay *Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot* for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault light sold, as the prices for those that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York Times Building and the balance of the Block.
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated-iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONSIGNMENT! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A large buff envelope, with name of "A. W. Hoffman" upon it, containing a policy of insurance and sundry other papers, valuable only to the undersigned, was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 22 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—EITHER IN ONE OF the Hudson River Railroad cars, or in one of the streets leading from the 31st-st. dépôt to Lexington-av., a diamond Scarf-Pin; the above reward will be paid for its return to the subscriber.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Glove Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom special rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IT IS always desirable to obtain the best medicine in any case. I am the only holder of the original recipe of the Antidote, and therefore the only compounder of the genuine article. So beware of all impostors, by purchasing none other than that which is signed on the label, in print and writing, James F. Stratton. For sale at No. 111 4th-av., and at THOMAS BAILEY'S drug store, Bible House, Astor-place; Dr. GUION, druggist, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., and other principal druggists in the City.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF LONG-bred Canaries, at No. 19 West 43d-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD, situated on Grand, Tompkins and East sts., with all the buildings, machinery, &c., upon the same. The buildings consist of a four-story brick building, fire-proof and fire-proof, 32x38, with power suitable for any kind of mechanical purposes. Also, two steam-engines, 40 horse power each, in perfect order, and can be seen in operation. Also, a two-story fire-proof brick building, containing five mahogany circular saws, &c., now in use. Also, a two-story frame building, containing three upright saws; also, five of Woodworth's planing machines, sheds, &c., necessary for a mahogany or lumber business in all its branches. On East-st., fronting on the river, is a two-story brick store, 18x38; the mill property alone is now leased for $2,500 per year, and can be improved, at a small expense, to bring an income of $10,000 per year. The whole will be sold at a bargain, and possession can be given the 1st of February. Apply at the office corner of Grand and Tompkins sts., J. R. PAXTON & CO., No. 338 6th-av., or of JAMES BEEBE & CO., corner of Reade and Duane sts., or of D. H. FITCH, No. 17 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Clove-road, three quarters of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements; hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipe are in the house; a good out-house, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness room, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains [illegible] acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of garden tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. S. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY STORES.—TO LET OR LEASE, FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—Premises corner Broadway and Fulton-st., known as the Roe Buildings, and now occupied as stores and offices. Premises Nos. 385, 387 and 389 Broadway, west side, and near Walker-st.; also, in same connection, Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67 Walker-st., south side, west of Broadway. Premises Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, west side, above Walker-st. Rooms No. [illegible] Reade-st. The above premises belong to one estate, and will be let either for one year, or with approval of Court for a term of years. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 87 William-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSE WANTED.—THREE STORIES AND attic; free stone; high stoop or English basement, pleasantly located; [illegible] feet, with good sized lot; replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; well built in every particular. Parties having as above, free from incumbrances, will oblige by addressing, with lowest net cash price, Box No. 2,594, Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 22 [illegible]-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 582, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, 25 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st. A new, first-class building is now being completed on Broadway, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. Apply to E. JONES, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

STORES NOS. 56 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 128 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 28 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PETER Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Cranesville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 162 5th-av., (west side,) between 19th and 20th sts., 25 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 19th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brick house, No. 33 Essex-st., Jersey City, with or without rear lot in Morris-st., the whole 25x100. House in fine order, with gas and water throughout. Will be sold on very favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to JESSE HOYT & CO., No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOTS ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st., 98x100 feet. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 46 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 83 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM MORTON, No. 136 Chatham-square.

OFFICES TO LET—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN as the Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st. and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the Times Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States, Claims purchased, and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. B. JACKSON, Auditor, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a quiet family, by applying at No. 123 Waverley-place, during the week. The location is extremely convenient to gentlemen having business down town, there being several lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within immediate streets. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained, on the second floor of a modern stone-front house, by persons willing *to pay a fair price. Family private. Apply at No. 5 West 19th-st.*

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 38 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st. west of Broadway.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOOTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN FIVE minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; references; no children in the house. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

AMITY PLACE, NO. 26. ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st., large front room to let with board at $5 per week, pantries, hot and cold water; also, front room on the 3d floor suitable for two gentlemen for $8 per week, fuel and gas included. A lady could be accommodated who would be willing to teach a little girl to play the piano for part pay. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FRONT room (and hall-room, if required,) on second floor, size, 14 by 18 feet, handsomely furnished, closets and pantry. Also, back room, same size, same floor; in a house adjoining, with a private family; no boarders. No. [illegible] East 10th-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desire permanent board from 1st of February, in a private family where there are no boarders, and where the comforts of a home may be had. Two adjoining rooms on second floor will be required. Address, with terms, Box No. 3,382 Lower Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARLOR AND bedroom adjoining, unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Location near South or Wall st. Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, D., Box No. 1,381, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, furnished room on 2d floor, with a private family in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate, pay prompt. Address, by note, stating terms and location, to C. P. R., Box No. 2,187 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT, IN suite or single. Two splendid parlors for a genteel club. Also a large lecture or billiard room. Location central; all the modern improvements. Price moderate; No. 787 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—LODGING, WITH BREAKFAST AND supper, in a small family. A place where no other boarders are kept preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. B. P., Box No. 3,446 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES two furnished rooms with private breakfast, between 10th and 20th sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Address Box No. 30 Post-office.

ROOM WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—in a French family, where conversational advantages can be enjoyed. Address STUDIANT, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

NO. 1 CARROL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—One back parlor and two bedrooms, neatly furnished, to let with or without board. Hot and cold baths.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fruits, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES.—Cottage Bedsteads, new styles, $3 50 and upwards. Folding, Rocking and Swinging Cribs, Cradles, &c., in great variety. Mattresses of all kinds, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Children's Chairs, at low prices, at WALKER'S, No. 534 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, beautifully ornamented in every style and color. Suites from $25 and upwards. Wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theater. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 85,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 426 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. [illegible] expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the [illegible] have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the [illegible] of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN. [illegible] the general nature of the business to be conducted [illegible] in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. [illegible] JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both [illegible] of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in [illegible] capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New York, are the general partners, and that such partnership is to commence on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1859, and is to terminate on the [illegible] of January, A. D. 1862.
New-York, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] limited partnership has this day been formed [illegible] the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business [illegible] conducted is the importation and sale of metals, [illegible] in merchandise generally. The general [illegible] interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, [illegible] place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; [illegible] REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as [illegible] special partner, has contributed to the common [illegible] sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The [illegible] which this partnership is to commence is [illegible] 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: [illegible] 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires [illegible] day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign [illegible] liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & [illegible].—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. [illegible] dissolved this day by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., their successors, at Nos. 330 and 332 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. ANTHONY GILKISON.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general dealing in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the [illegible] of the late firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 330 and 332 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. STEPHEN LASELL.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent. [illegible] W. CARMER retiring from the firm, and EDWARD A. JEE and SIDNEY F. B. CODDINGTON [illegible] the name of the firm in settlement.
EDWARD A. JEE,
CHARLES W. CARMER,
SIDNEY F. B. CODDINGTON.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the business of Importers and Dealers in Tin-plates, and Metals, under the name and style of JEE, CODDINGTON & CO., at the same location, No. [illegible]-st., New-York.
EDWARD A. JEE,
SIDNEY F. B. CODDINGTON,
CURTIS C. BEAN.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of [illegible] business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858. JOHN J. WEAVER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., [illegible] No. [illegible] Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WALDRON, PAIGE & [illegible] expires this day by limitation. The business of the [illegible] will be settled by GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB, who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. DAVID H. PAIGE,
THOMAS B. ROBB.

GEORGE B. WALDRON and THOMAS B. ROBB have associated with them as partner NATHANIEL WAL-[illegible], and the business will be conducted under the [illegible] of WALDRON, ROBB & CO.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB.
Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Front-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of McKewen & Wills, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John Wills will continue the business, [illegible] the claims and meet the liabilities of the late firm.
WM. McKEWEN,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859. JOHN WILLS.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his [illegible] customers and all others wishing to be furnished with [illegible] fixtures, &c., as he will furnish them as cheap as any [illegible] establishment in the City.
JOHN WILLS, No. 88 4th-av.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY interest in the Tea-packing business to Messrs. MARTIN & RITCHIE. SAMUEL BARBER.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MARTIN & RITCHIE, and will continue the business of Tea-packing heretofore conducted by Samuel Barber, at No. 79 Water-st.
WILLIAM A. MARTIN,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. E. C. RITCHIE.

MILTON ST. JOHN, NO. 84 BROADWAY, and R. J. BRADFORD, late of No. 84 Nassau-st., [illegible] Tailors, having formed a copartnership for the [illegible] of their business, under the firm of ST. JOHN & BRADFORD, at No. 84 Broadway, up stairs, one door [illegible] Wall-st., their respective customers are solicited [illegible] their orders with them, and the public are [illegible] to patronize the firm, assured that nothing shall [illegible] to meet any just expectation or wish on the [illegible] of those who favor them with their orders.
MILTON ST. JOHN,
R. J. BRADFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND REMOVAL.—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated [illegible] Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of WALDRON, PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 [illegible], second door below Cedar-st., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style [illegible] of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES M. SWIFT.

THE INTEREST OF MR. THEODORE M. JAUNCEY in the firm of JAUNCEY & CO., is terminated this day by agreement, and by his death on the [illegible] of March last. The business will be continued under the same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. GREGORY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. GREGORY alone is duly authorized to settle the business, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will remain at the old stand, No. 38 Warren-st.
STEPHEN B. GREGORY,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. JAMES A. NORTON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of OTIS & CORBETT & CO., and will continue the Boot and Shoe Jobbing business at the old stand No. 37 Dey-st.
OTIS G. CORBETT,
THOMAS LANE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, under the firm of BARKER & COLE.
HENRY R. BARKER,
ALBERT COLE.
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES BARING and MR. HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SAMUEL A. BOSICK becomes a partner in our house from this date.
SHELDON, HOYT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. [illegible] Exchange-place—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. E. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our [illegible].
MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. WILLIAM HAMMOND WAS ADMITTED a partner in our firm Dec. 1, 1858.
ALLEN, HAZAM & CO.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM [illegible] WARD, by his mother; when last heard from he was on his way to Castle Barracks, Penn.; aged 18, sandy complexion, and heavy built; he left California March 1, 1858. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed and anxious mother. Address Mrs. J. T. HYDE, San Francisco, Cal.

HOW CAN A NOTE BE ADDRESSED TO [illegible] Wall-st. to me down town. See the Directory.

FINANCIAL.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $200,000.
This Company, having received their portion of the capital stock which was issued upon securities out of this State, is now prepared to continue the Fire Insurance business on as favorable terms as any of the other Companies of this City, and at the reduced rates. Losses promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS.

Jacob N. Keeler,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,	Hon. R. B. Cushing,
Chas. F. Watrous,	Aaron Close,	E. J. Baldwin,
W. B. Forbes,	A. G. Lawrence,	Joshua M. Beach,
Mathew Bailey,	Robt. F. King,	Benj. M. Seller,
Fra. Blackburn,	B. F. Birchhead,	Edward Wise,
Geo. H. Lewis.	C. B. English,	John Prentice.
	Jos. R. Brinkett,	

JACOB N. KEELER, President.
ALBERT WELLER, Vice-President.
A. R. Foot, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN D. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $800,000, and a paid-up capital of $610,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 15 per cent., after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000.
Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.
Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woods.	

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, and until the 15th day of the present month, they will be ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this day on the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and redeemable in the City of New-York. All interest due this day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of this month, will be paid only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All money deposited on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH, Pres't.
C. DUNNING, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board. THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 3 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Kentucky.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Room No. 5, Trinity Building, (No. 111 Broadway,) New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock A. M. Stockholders are especially requested to bring with them, or send, their certificates or stock scrip. Bondholders and creditors of the Company are invited to attend.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 8th inst., will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 8th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be submitted, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 16, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 433 GRAND-ST., CORNER WILLETT.—NOTICE.—All moneys deposited on or before the 10th of January, 1859, will draw interest from the 1st. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 10th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. P. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. [illegible], Sec.

FOR SALE—$25,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $100,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 2d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TO COUNTRY BANKS.—$1,000 PER WEEK small circulation required, for paying out in small amounts, on good mercantile security. Full particulars by addressing CURRENCY, Box No. 153 Times Office, for ten days.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & [illegible] STONE-DRESSING COMPANY—Foot of East 10th st.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
Transfer books closed from date till after the election. New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.—The interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of Michigan, maturing on the 1st of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
New-York, Dec. 23, 1858.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., January 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1858, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the Stockholders who were such at the closing of the Books on the 31st December last. The Books for the transfer of Stock will be reopened on the morning of the 11th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 4, 1859.
THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on and after Monday next, 10th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
St. Louis, Dec. 23, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company—Office No. 43 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on 10th inst. JAMES M. LOTT, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 4, 1859.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-STREET.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York—Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-STREET—New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant-Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve Per Cent., payable on and after Thursday, 6th inst. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK—Corner 25th-st. and 3d-av.—The Trustees of this Bank have directed a dividend of 6 per cent. to be paid to its depositors on all sums of $1,000 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over, payable on and after the 17th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREENE, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors on and after the 19th inst. Interest not called for is added to the principal and bears interest as such. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF SUPERB FURS—BY E. AND F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season of fine skins expressly for retail trade, comprising Russian sable, Hudson Bay do., mink, marten, royal ermine capes, cloaks, talmas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, cans, gloves. Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant sleigh, carriage and lap robes, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed Rocky Mountain wolf, very rich grizzly bear, white polar bear, Hudson Bay wolf, wolf robes set in with black bear, beautiful French genet and coon lap robes. In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of French, Flemish, English and other artists, among which collection may be found the works of Williamson, Innis, Shattuck, Tracy, Peel, Lacroix, Van Pee, Tanneur, Chambeaux, West, Statfield, Bran White, Vickery, and other artists of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition. Also, a few engravings, very choice.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL Jan. 11, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., house 25 by about 46 feet, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering extension room, and all modern improvements. Lot 25 by 98 ft. 9 in. Location unsurpassed.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., a prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 38 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

$6,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WOULD like to invest the above amount (or more) in some respectable established business, where he would receive compensation for his services, and a good income on his investment. Good references given and required. Address BUSINESS, *Tribune* Office, stating nature of business, &c., &c.

$4,500.—A PARTNER WANTED IN THE manufacturing business; one now doing a good business, and would like to extend it. A gentleman with the above amount, who would like to invest his money in a safe business, can meet the advertiser, by addressing M. T., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A SPECIAL OR general partner wanted, in a flourishing concern, established for some years, and unscathed by the late crisis, with a steadily increasing and perfectly safe importing business. Address Box No. 3,120 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—$20,000, AS SPECIAL, BY AN OLD House, where everything can be made satisfactory. Any party wishing to make such an arrangement will meet with a favorable opportunity by addressing Box No. 3,348 Post-office.

A BUSINESS MAN GOING SOUTH WOULD undertake the transaction of such business as may be intrusted to his care. Reference given. Address M. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—TO INSPECTORS OF Election and District Canvassers in the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards:
OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 City Hall, New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
SIR: You are hereby notified that, pursuant to a proclamation of His Excellency, Governor King, a Special Election will be held in the Fourth Congressional District of this City, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Kelly, representative in Congress from said district. The said Special Election will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at the place designated by the Common Council, in each Election District of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards.
The Inspectors of Election in each district will be present at the poll at sunrise, to receive the votes given to fill the vacancy above mentioned. The District Canvassers will be present at each polling place thirty minutes before the closing thereof, to canvass the vote given for the above-specified office.
The Inspectors of Election and Canvassers will appear before the County Clerk and take the oath prescribed by law, previous to the day of election.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.
JAMES DAVIS.
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 8, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THERON R. BUTLER, JOHN R. CECIL, SILAS RAWSON, against M. M. BUZZARD and JARVIS CLEMENT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 21, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 20th day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 21, 1858. FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 19, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
[illegible] MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n19-lw10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. PETER M. CARMICHAEL, of the city of Albany, individually and as one of the firm of CARMICHAEL & SPENCER, insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 29, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. IRA HARRIS, Justice of the Supreme Court, at his chambers, in the city of Albany, on the 14th day of March, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.
d29-law10wW.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper ship
YOUNG AMERICA.
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the Young America as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 105 days and 103 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 12, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates; and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers are prepared to issue passage certificates to those who wish to send for their friends to have them brought out in any of the ships of this unequaled line of packets at the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts for any amount, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $36 50; Mobile, $33; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $33; Albany, Ga., $34. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'nsday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage..........$15
Deck passage..........6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To Montgomery, Ala.....$28 | To Columbia, S. C.....$20
To Atlanta, Ga.....26 | To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Augusta, Ga.....20 | To Pilatka, Fla.....23
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 5.
The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds the above, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first-class steamship THOMAS SWANN, J. T. RAMSAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $36 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta and Columbus, $[illegible]; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 26 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Asia*, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 222 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France furnished with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay recovered.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 25 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 185 Beekman-st. C. W. CORLIES, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. C. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 82 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The [illegible] manner in which the [illegible] are arranged [illegible] the traveler to use it as a [illegible] book in [illegible] He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, &c., &c.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:00 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10:30 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:30 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
9:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:20 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:20 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5:30 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate Places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5:[illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 9:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:15 and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND, [illegible] A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 7, [illegible] and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., connecting in [illegible] with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in [illegible] minutes. Fare 20 cents. WM. S. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset, 3:30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank); Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6:30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

PROSTRATED FACULTIES AND GENERAL debility need no longer be the bane of life; there is sure relief to be found in THIESEMAR—Nos. 1, 2 or 3. Full particulars can be gleaned from a perusal of "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," beautifully illustrated, and sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors Gross [illegible] and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the sexual system effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 9 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON may be consulted in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 469 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the disastrous effects of indiscretion, excess or other causes. Amateur physicians, a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and is cordially recommended."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and to 8 evening.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, Le Hasman Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY DISORDERS in far gone as well as early stages are assuredly cured with certainty by the use of ROSSWOOD'S FLORAL EXTRACT. Living witnesses of standing and station in the City of New-York are ready and eager to attest the superlative excellence of this sterling vegetable exterminator of Tubercular and Lung diseases; their testimony can be placed in the hands of the most sceptical by the advertiser. The best test of the virtue of any medicine is the practical proof of its intrinsic worth. You who suffer upon the brink of the grave, take timely warning and try its efficacy. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 136 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,143 Post-office, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 436 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all suffering elsewhere, first by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 436 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, And with little or no pain, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 578 Broadway. Dr. BLAKE having had twelve years' experience in the treatment of Cancers, Wens and Tumors, requests those who are thus afflicted to call and get a pamphlet, stating particulars. No cancer pronounced cured by his remedy has returned. The application for destroying the cancer varies from 15 to 100 minutes. Advice free of charge. The remedy is purely vegetable. Office hours from 10 to 3 daily.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION to the Public. When any person claims to possess the right to manufacture the Antidote, ask them to show the original certificate. We are the sole and only owners of the Antidote, and have always been so. We have the original written certificates and sworn affidavits of the cures effected by it, and when our names are written across the label we refund the price when not beneficial. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 169 Nassau-st. $1 a Bottle; $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal. What is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery. All the assertions of the many poisonous quacks in the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that have ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale as any other place is a libel, a base and vicious counterfeit, and got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-man.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Arrests of Ribbonmen in Ireland.

American Securities in the London Money Market.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, from Southampton on Dec. 15, arrived at this port last evening.

We add details and facts of interest.

Considerable excitement was caused by the general report that a Ribbon Lodge had been captured in Belfast. The facts are as follows: At 8 o'clock a party of constabulary, fully armed, surrounded a public house in Cromac-street, and arrested some fifteen persons who were there assembled, on the charge of being members of an illegal society. The prisoners were immediately marched to the police-office. The committal was made out, and the men marched off under a strong escort, and lodged in the County of Antrim jail. The men who have been arrested are believed to be Roman Catholics, and, of course, the report goes that they were members of a Ribbon Lodge.

Accounts from Kerry announce the arrest of fifteen persons charged with being members of an illegal society.

At a meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, held for the purpose of considering what support the Chamber should give to the establishment of a packet station between Ireland and America, Mr. J. S. Lever made a lengthened statement which appeared to be satisfactory to the merchants present. Mr. Lever said that the new ships are to be put on in June next.

The screw steamer *Omeo*, was to leave in a few days with the telegraph cable which is to connect Victoria with Tasmania. The cable is a single conductor of 240 miles in length, which is to be laid from Cape Otway, Victoria, to King's Island. The telegraphic communication with the capitals of three Australian colonies and Tasmania will thus be complete.

Mr. Siemens had left Constantinople for Syria and Athens, to observe the working of the newly-laid telegraphic line, and then to lay down the cable from Syria to Athens on account of the Greek Government.

The epidemic at Windsor, which has led to the departure of the Court for Osborne, and the clearing of Eton College, is, and has been, a true typhoid fever, with the characteristic rose spots and intestinal affection. Its dependence on bad drainage and impure drinking water has been made out most clearly.

The prospectus has been issued of the British Honduras Company, with a capital of £100,000. The object is to take over and work the estates of the failed firm of Hyde, Hodge & Co., consisting of nearly a million acres of freehold land, the produce of which, in mahogany and logwood, is shown, during the past nine years, to have yielded an average profit of £8,116.

A letter was received at Montrose (Scotland) on Dec. 10, addressed to the owners of the *Stirlingshire*, of that port, by the British Consul at Windsor, confirming the painful apprehension that that ship, while on her voyage from Cronstadt to London, had been totally wrecked in the recent storm on the shores of the Baltic, and that the Captain and crew, ten in number, had all perished.

The *Gulf Stream*, of New-York, Capt. Godfrey, from Newport to Martinique, with coal, sprang a leak Dec. 9, near Milford, and was abandoned. The crew were saved.

A coal-pit explosion, producing terrible consequences in the loss of at least 25 lives, occurred about noon on Saturday, Dec. 11, at Tyldesley, Leigh, Staffordshire.

The rumor, denied at the time, that Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburg, was the author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* is confirmed by the new British Museum catalogue.

The London *Gazette* (official) announces the appointment of Lord Napier as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; of Lord Lyons as Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington; of the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C. B., as Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence; of the Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes as Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the President of the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, accompanied by a number of other Jews, had an interview at the Foreign Office on Monday, Dec. 13, on the subject of the Mortara case.

The whole of the Queen's British regiments now serving in India are armed with the Enfield rifle.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, on the French Budget for 1860, or, as he styles it, *les éléments du budget de* 1860.

The 5th of February is said to be the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers.

A French engineer has, it is said, been authorized to take service in Russia to direct the hydraulic works about to be executed at Villafranca.

On Sunday, the 5th ult., the Council General established in Algeria was opened at Algiers, under the Presidency of the Prefect, M. Greb. The sitting was public, and the Arabs and colonists thronged to witness the new spectacle of a *quasi* Parliamentary discussion in the old city of the Deys.

It is stated that the Conferences are about to meet again very soon, in order to take into consideration the question of the navigation of the Danube.

Trade was dull last week, both in Paris and in the Departments.

A Paris letter to the *Nord* of Brussels says: "A dispatch has, it is said, been received at the Ministry of Marine which makes known a very serious act on the part of M. Sabatier at Djidda. The French Commissioner, in consequence of the investigation which he had made, felt fully convinced that the principal instigator of the assassinations was the Governor himself, Namick Pacha. Acting upon that conviction, M. Sabatier and the Captain of the English frigate, accompanied by a detachment of French and English sailors, went to the Governor's palace, and arrested him in the midst of his staff. No resistance was offered to this bold proceeding. Namick Pacha was conveyed on board the *Duchayla*, where he is detained a prisoner, until instructions are received from the French Government. The news of this arrest, if it be confirmed, will produce a considerable sensation at Constantinople, and will most likely lead to remonstrances from the Porte."

Official dispatches have reached Madrid that the Emperor of Morocco had given up, without conditions and without any exchange of prisoners, to the Spanish authorities the officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Arabs near Malilla.

The Government of Spain has decided that the standing army shall consist of 84,000 men.

The Bank of Prussia has announced that the Bank discount will be 4 per cent.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times* writes: "I mentioned in a former letter that a portion of the United States Mediterranean fleet was expected in Naples. I now hear that probably the *Wabash* and another vessel will visit this port. The former is the vessel which occasioned some little irritation and talk at Constantinople recently. She is a noble vessel, being one of the large class of frigates carrying 40 guns and two pivot guns. Her commander is Capt. Lavallette, and it is singular that she has on board Commodore Lavallette, the commander of the Mediterranean fleet, between whom and the captain there is not the slightest relationship."

The Governor of Galicia has just published a decree prohibiting the circulation in that province of Russian or Polish gold, silver or copper coins.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, the railroad from Vienna to Linz was to be open to the public.

The Russian nobles are by no means inclined to emancipate their serfs without receiving full indemnification, and they do not attempt to conceal from the Imperial authorities their disinclination to obey the instructions which they received from his Majesty.

The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the protocols of the conferences on the Montenegro affair published in the *Nord*, are a pure invention.

Letters from Portugal speak of the approaching nomination of Marshal Saldanha to the post of Minister of War.

It does not appear that there has been any circular note of the Sardinian Government in reference to the warlike intentions attributed to it.

Dates from Bombay are to November 25.

The Queen's Proclamation had given general satisfaction throughout India.

In Oude the Talookdars are tendering their submission, and surrendering their forts and arms.

Rajah Loll Madhoo Sing surrendered himself and his fortress of Amethy on the 10th November.

The fort of Simree, in Oude, was taken by Brigadier Evelegh on the 8th, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded.

Maun Topee is in the Seipoora hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

The North China *Herald* gives the heads of the different clauses in the Russian treaty. One clause stipulates for the appointment of a commission to settle the boundaries of the two countries. This opportunity may be availed of by Russia to obtain considerable advantages, but otherwise her treaty only secures her the same privileges as other nations. It removes, however, the restrictions that existed against the Russians carrying on trade at the ports.

[The text of this Treaty has already been published in The New-York Times.]

The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed; he died of cholera, which disease was carrying off great numbers. Mr. Reed, the United States Minister, had returned to Shanghae, but some apprehensions are entertained for the French Plenipotentiary, nothing having been heard of the chartered steamer *Remi*, on board of which vessel his Excellency had embarked from Japan for Shanghae.

The Earl of Elgin's negotiations with the Chinese Imperial Commissioners at Shanghae are progressing, it is understood, as satisfactorily as possible. We never expected that it would be otherwise. So far as the Chinese understand a point, if that point is feasible, they are honorable, to a degree, in keeping up to it. This assertion may appear singular, in view of what has been looked on as their bad faith in regard to the admission of foreigners into Canton; but we should not forget that Chinese officials always said that point was not feasible—and was promised but under terror of British bayonets. The Emperor himself only ratified the promise on condition that the people were agreeable, His Majesty candidly confessing that he would not attempt to coerce them—asserting, indeed, that he was unable to do so; and even now he leaves them to settle the matter among themselves—the Canton difficulty being entirely distinct from general arrangements, and the hardest part of the diplomatic battle.

There are reports of considerable success on the part of the Nanking-ites; and the hope that foreign Governments will assist them in their straits will not be altogether absent from the Imperialist mind, so inducing, it may be, that readiness to comply with our wishes now forming such a pleasing feature in arrangements for permanent peace.

The French Budget.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, on the French Budget for 1860, or, as he styles it, *les éléments du budget de* 1860.

After a preamble in which the flourishing state of France is attributed solely to the wisdom of the Emperor, M. Magne says:

"Nevertheless it may not be useless, to meet any doubts which might exist, to prove by official figures, by unchallengeable proofs, that the Emperor has given the rare example of a resolution which overcomes all obstacle, and of a prudence which avoids excesses and knows where to stop at the right moment; that for a long time no Government has so strictly confined itself within the limits of the means at its disposal, and that the favorable results indicated in my former report have been fully confirmed by facts.

Last year, at the time of its publication, the draught of the accounts for the budget of 1855 was submitted to the examination of the Council of State. That draught showed, for ordinary and extraordinary services, an excess of receipts of 304,000,000 francs. This sum was duly certified by the Legislative body, and the surplus of 304,000,000 francs carried over to 1856.

The budget of 1856, though much affected by the expenses of the war and by the outlay incurred by the return of our troops, was, nevertheless, estimated to give a bonus of 106,000,000 francs. The surplus has now been ascertained to be 112,000,000 francs.

"The budget of 1857 settled all the expenses of the war. Last year the accounts of that budget were not cast up, and only an approximate estimate could be made. A surplus of 20,000,000f. was calculated upon. The accounts of that budget were closed on the 31st of August last. The surplus of receipts will be at least 35,000,000f.

The budget of 1858 is worthy the particular attention of your Majesty. Excepting our expeditions to the Chinese Seas, it is free from those exceptional circumstances which influence the receipts and expenditures of the four preceding budgets. It is the first budget of peace which can give a just idea of our normal situation. It was voted with an excess of receipts of 20,600,000f., and up to the present the produce realized exceeds by 75,000,000f. the anticipated returns. Everything tends to show that the balance will be an excellent one.

The accounts of the budget of 1859 have not yet been made up. It is started with a surplus of receipts of 6,000,000f. Nothing has as yet occurred to alter that estimate; on the contrary, the returns of 1858 already exceed the estimate by 22,000,000f.

The draft of the budget of 1860, conceived in that spirit of moderation and of prudence which prevailed at the former budgets, and which cannot fail to improve under the Control of the Council of State and of the Legislative body, indicates sufficient resources for the development of the various important branches of the public service, for an improvement in the salaries of the under officials and of the magistrature, and to add 20 millions to the dotation of the sinking fund.

In short, the Budgets of 1855, 1856 and 1857, despite the immense expenses of the war and the difficult circumstances of the time, instead of showing a deficit, did not even exhaust the means placed at the disposal of the Government. The Budgets of 1858, 1859, 1860, free, as regards receipts and expenditures, of all those exceptional complications, give reason to hope, founded on known facts, of a no less satisfactory final result. Therefore I may affirm, with more assurance than ever, that since 1854 the deficit of the budgets, the primary cause of the floating debt has not increased one centime.

That deficit is the work of many Governments; but, as each succeeding Government becomes answerable, and a great floating debt might become an embarrassment to the Treasury, the laws of the 9th and 19th of June, 1857, decided that that debt should be reduced, and ascribed to it for that purpose the new capital of the Bank and the dotation of the army. The elements of the floating debt, which the above-cited laws had in view to diminish, are evidently on account of their being due at short sight—the Treasury-bonds and the Savings-banks funds.

The first sums received from the dotation of the army were applied to pay off Treasury bonds. That fund added to the increased revenue, and the anticipation of the increased return from taxes enabled us to liquidate more than 140 millions of Treasury bonds since February last. Thanks to the reduction of interest established with that view the decrease continues gradually and easily.

The funds of savings banks pushed beyond a certain limit would not leave that security to the Treasury which is a necessary to a good financial system. They amount, at the present moment, to 292,000,000f., of which 197,000,000f. have been placed in the Government chest. I am happy to inform your Majesty that the State will be enabled to pay off a great portion without difficulty, and without having recourse to a loan.

The means at the disposal of the Treasury, especially what we have to receive from the Bank of France, and which I have carefully abstained from touching with that object in view, and those which the donation of the army will give us, will place nearly 200,000,000f. at our disposal for that purpose. But in this question it is not only the Treasury which is concerned, and its interest must be made to agree with that of the depositors."

(M. Magne then proposes that a project to that effect shall be brought forward.)

M. Magne concludes his report with a comparison between the financial state of France at the present moment and last year. M. Magne seizes the opportunity of again attributing the improvement to the wisdom of the Emperor.

"In the first nine months of 1858, (he says,) the imports of gold exceeded the exports to the amount of 376,000,000f., and, what is worthy of observation, the imports and exports of silver were nearly balanced. In that short period the total amount in circulation was increased to the amount of 374,000,000f. The Bank of France, the reserve of which had fallen to 190,000,000f., has now a reserve of 554,000,000f.

In a general point of view, it must be admitted that some excesses caused a certain stagnation in business, but quiet soon restores activity; such is the common law. We already feel its happy influence, and the situation of the country, so favorable in every respect, is a guarantee that the revival will be energetic and permanent."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

Electric communication with the New World is an object not likely to be abandoned. A year or two since it was joined with aërial traveling and self-supporting combustion in the sneers of the practical; now it is at least a possibility. A message has been sent to the New World and an answer received within two hours and a half. Although for the moment disappointment has produced a kind of stupor, yet it cannot be doubted that we shall soon have an attempt to renew the enterprise. It is said that the Atlantic Telegraph Company is about to apply for a further subsidy, and to endeavor to sink another cable in the course of next year. The advantages of this route, if we may call it so, are obvious. It joins Ireland with Newfoundland, the wires from Trinity Bay are carried directly to the United States territory, and in half an hour from the dispatch of news from Valentia, it might be known, not only in New-York, but in New-Orleans, Chicago, or even further west, in the new cities of Minnesota. The direct line between the two great civilized continents of Europe and North America, must always have the preference, the only question being the possibility of laying and preserving the cable in one long length and through such vast depths.

In the meantime, another project not less ambitious has just been laid before the public. We had long since heard of a scheme for crossing the Atlantic by a wire stretching from Caithness to Orkney and Shetland, thence to Iceland and Greenland, and so southwards along the frozen coasts of Labrador. But the Company of which we speak, have adopted, not the Northern, but the Southern route. They propose to reach the United States by a line sunk between the African Coast and Pernambuco, in Brazil. Were this line intended only for a communication with the United States and Canada the projectors would certainly have much difficulty in bringing sensible men to adopt their circuitous course, which involves a great many thousand miles of wire and a multitude of repeating stations. But their own notion is to make communication with Brazil and the West Indies and the African coast their principal object, the transmission of intelligence to the States being incidental or supplementary. However that may be, here is their proposal: "The line would start from Falmouth, and, touching at Cape Finisterre, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent (with a branch to Cadiz and Gibraltar), the Canaries (with a branch to Madeira), the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Islands of St. Paul and Noronha, it will arrive at or near Pernambuco, in the Brazils. A land telegraph will continue this line through the Brazilian territory as far as Para, whence a submarine line will be carried to the British settlement of Demerara, in Guiana. From here a combination of land and submarine wires will be constructed through the principal West Indian Islands to New-Orleans, in the United States, where it will join the net-work of existing telegraphs belonging to the American companies." The line would run up the Brazil and Guiana coasts, cross to Trinidad, pass along the semi-circle of islands to Porto Rico, thence to Hayti, Cuba, and across the Gulf to New-Orleans. The character of the project may be understood from this sketch, which requires no amplification of ours. We cannot agree with the prospectus, that "it offers probably the most efficacious and practical method of ocean telegraphic correspondence with the United States of America," for a telegraphic line of 9,000 miles to New-York would certainly be a most unwieldy instrument of communication. Telegraphic communication with the African Coast, Brazil, and the West Indies, not to speak of the Pacific Provinces of South America, would, however, be insured by such an enterprise as the one we are now discussing, and, should the traffic with these countries be of sufficient importance to warrant the investment of the required capital, the scheme would have a solid basis. This, of course, is a question for the future shareholders.

The scientific details we are unable to discuss. Of course the great recommendation is, that nowhere is there any space to be traversed equal to the distance between Valentia and Trinity Bay. The longest cable, that between the Cape de Verde Islands and St. Paul, would be, we are told, only 890 nautical miles. It must, however, be remembered that these islands rise up in mid-Atlantic precipitously from vast depths, and that the danger of a break in the cable is not to be measured solely by its length. It is also urged in favor of the new scheme that the decreased length of the cable will allow stronger and more frequent currents to be sent through it. The risk also will be less, inasmuch as a break at any point need not cause the abandonment of so great a portion of the cable. This, then, is one of the schemes which have followed the first attempt to lay a telegraph between the two worlds. We notice it because there is reason to suppose that in a year or two there will be plans afloat for electric communication with nearly every region of the earth. The Red Sea cable is in process of manufacture, and within a twelvemonth we shall probably be in daily communication with India. The Atlantic Company will soon be in the field again, while companies for telegraphs to China and Australia are already in being.

It is for the Government to decide how far it will assist these schemes. Our own opinion is soon stated. We wish telegraphic communication all success, and shall be glad to see the globe encircled by wires, and the furthest lands united by a universal scheme of instantaneous correspondence. But the inauguration of this new era we would leave entirely to the action of private enterprise, based on the principles of free-trade. If a cable is wanted across sea or strait, let any company—English, French, or American—have full liberty to lay it, and to receive the profits that arise. No national mistrust should impede the action of capital invested in such schemes of cosmopolitan usefulness. But to a great system of guarantees and subsidies we decidedly object. There is, indeed, one exception. The telegraph to India is a matter of Imperial policy. That vast and distant province is inhabited by millions of suspicious and suspected Asiatics, and at any moment political disturbances may demand the attention of the Home Government. Not far from 100,000 European troops are now employed within its limits, a host of civil servants are continually requiring advice or orders, there are continually governors and Generals in doubt or danger. In such a case, and on grounds merely of public policy, the Government may, without passing beyond its proper functions, guarantee a system of communication. But telegraphs to and from everywhere ought not to be made at the responsibility of Government. If sub-oceanic communication be feasible, companies for the construction of lines will find shareholders without the assistance of the State. If the communities interested are not confident enough in the success of a scheme to take up the shares, it had better be abandoned. Government interference will only create monopolies and hinder the development of the science. Once give a company an exclusive right to telegraph the news between two countries, guaranteeing them a good per-centage, and we may bid farewell to progress in rapidity, accuracy and cheapness. We trust that neither of the two schemes for communicating with the New World will receive further help from Government. The Atlantic Company has already had State assistance, in the use of several ships-of-war, to the value of, perhaps, £100,000; it has also a large guaranteed income from the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic so long as its line is in working order. This may be defended on the ground of the originality and risk of the undertaking; but no guarantee upon the capital of the Company should be granted. The best kind of cable, the best paying-out machinery, and the proper method of using it, will soon be determined, and then the construction of a line will be merely a matter of ordinary calculation. There will be no more reason for the State to guarantee its capital than when a Lancashire cotton-spinner builds a new mill. By the policy of subsidies and guarantees we shall only raise the public expenditure, while we change the growth of telegraphic enterprise from health and vigor into a state of hothouse feebleness.

American Securities in England.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

Instead of the increasing abundance of money promoting a demand for American Securities, holders seem in many cases desirous as fast as possible to get rid of those they have. The reason appears to lie in the fate of the Illinois Central Company. Last year the shares of that concern were about 25 premium; they have now touched 32 discount. The cause of the change is inexplicable, and as mystery is always worse than anything else, investers not only in this, but in all analogous undertakings, are disposed at any sacrifice to cut short their anxieties. The Illinois Central was to inaugurate a new era of American railway enterprise. Railroads had been the greatest source of wealth the country had ever known, but it was the owners of the land through which they passed, and not the shareholders, that had reaped the results. Moreover, in too many cases they had been badly planned and carried out on a system of deliberate deception. The true mode was now to be tested. The shareholders in the Illinois Company were to hold both land and line, the route was to be selected solely with a view to traffic, and the management was to be confided to a New-York board of unquestionable standing. Congress granted the company more than 2,000,000 acres of the finest prairie land, and the road was to cost about £3,400,000. Its length is 700 miles, passing through the centre of the State, from the northern lake navigation at Chicago to connect with all the rail and water traffic of the South. According to the most reliable American opinions, supported by abundant experience, the lands granted would, as the railway progressed, realize far more than the entire cost of the work. The Company therefore resolved to issue construction bonds at 6 and 7 per cent. interest for £3,000,000, which they calculated should be paid off, interest and principal, at stated periods, from the proceeds of their real estate. The line, however, ultimately proved to have cost £5,000,000, instead of £3,400,000, and the shareholders, therefore, who had at first expected to have to pay little more than a nominal call upon their holdings, found themselves assessed from time to time until the amount paid up on each £100 share reached £60. At this point the matter now stands. The railway is completed, and declared to be thoroughly equipped and in a most substantial condition. About half of the lands have been sold for a total of £3,000,000, and the remainder—from the way in which, in America, owing to the influence of settlement in new districts, lands increase in value—is fairly understood to be worth more than was estimated for the whole at the time of commencement. The purchasers were, according to custom, to pay by installments, a large proportion of which will fall due next year, and none of which extend to any long periods. Consequently, in the course of three or four years, the entire £3,000,000 should be received, so as to enable nearly the whole of the Construction bonds to be paid off. At that time, the shareholders should find themselves in possession of the railway without any outstanding liabilities, and also of remaining lands valued, at the lowest possible computation, at £3,000,000. Meanwhile, however, they must not expect to receive any interest, and may possibly be required to contribute some small further sum to supply any deficiency in the traffic to make up the accruing interest on the Construction Bonds. In these facts, very little is comprised beyond what was known 18 months ago, when the shares were at 25 premium. It is true the amount then called up was only 30 per cent., while it is now 60; but the shareholders were aware that the balance was due at New-York in the shape of floating liabilities. These liabilities, during the panic last Autumn, were suddenly brought in upon the Company, and the Directors, to prevent the property being seized, were obliged to place it in the hands of Trustees. The subsequent call of 30 per cent. upon the shares has enabled the concern to be liberated from debt, and its position is to that extent bettered. The price, however, has now fallen below anything touched during the worst period of the panic, when the Company, for a moment, was actually in jeopardy, and it is this fact that requires to be accounted for. The traffic has been bad, but can hardly be said to have disappointed expectations, since the main reliance was upon the transport of grain, and, owing to the low prices prevailing throughout the world, the present year cannot be taken in that respect as a test. Moreover, there was no impression that the results for the first few years would be very great. Some other reason must, therefore, exist, and it would be well for the parties interested if any competent person either here or in America would volunteer to state it. The English and continental interest in the undertaking is believed to amount to more than two-thirds of the whole. Are we to arrive at the conclusion that under the most favorable circumstances it is impossible American railways in the interior can ever prove otherwise than ruinous to any foreign investor? The matter is rendered more perplexing by the facts that during the past year two deputations have been sent out by self-constituted Committees of the English shareholders; that in both cases these gentlemen have returned, and, after taking time for due consideration, have published the most encouraging statements of all they saw and heard; that concurrently with these publications there has been a heavy and continuous fall in the price, as if there were some persons who had suddenly arrived at very different convictions, and that apparently it would take only about a couple more of such deputations to send the market value of the property down to nothing.

A Desperate Fugitive—An Escaped Murderer Blows Out His Brains.—A German by the name of Seibert, confined in the Columbus (Ohio) Jail for murder, escaped last Sunday, and was not seen until several days afterwards, about four miles above that city, by a party of officers in pursuit of the fugitive. He then ran as swiftly as he could, but soon perceived that he would be overtaken, as he was hemmed in on every side. He then got upon a bridge of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and told his pursuers, as they drew near, that if they attempted to arrest him he would kill some of them or himself, for he was determined not to be taken alive, at the same time pointing his revolver at them. The party were similarly armed, but, concluding not to expose themselves recklessly, they sent for a rifle. As soon as the German saw the messenger returning with the weapon, he put his revolver into his mouth and blew out his brains. The body of the desperate suicide was placed upon the cars and taken to Columbus.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of Last Evening.

At 12:10, this afternoon, Mr. Douglas went to Independence Hall, in compliance with the invitation extended to him by the City Councils. There was a great crowd assembled outside the State House, and the appearance of the Senator, as he descended from his carriage, was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. Douglas entered the Hall in company with the Committee of Arrangements, Colonel Forney, *David Webster*, Esq., and other well known political and personal friends. A Committee of fourteen, who accompanied him from New-York, were also present.

Mayor Henry was in waiting for the purpose of doing the honors, and he received Judge Douglas with much cordiality. Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, introduced the distinguished guest with the following remarks:

Mayor Henry—It was my agreeable duty, as one of the Committee appointed to go to New-York, and wait upon the distinguished Senator of Illinois, and extend to him a cordial invitation to visit our city. In the performance of that duty, I not only represented his personal and political friends, but, in a measure, the corporate authorities of the city. I informed Senator Douglas that the Councils of the city, without distinction of party, had unanimously tendered him the use of Independence Hall to receive his friends, and that it was your intention, as Chief Magistrate of this municipality, to welcome him. I deem it proper to state that the Senator, in his reply, consented to waive all his private arrangements, and to forego engagements of a pressing public nature, to accept this grateful tribute of respect. It is with great pleasure that I now introduce to you the illustrious Senator.

After the applause which followed these remarks had subsided, Mayor Henry replied as follows:

Mr. Senator—The Councils of Philadelphia have tendered you, in passing through this city, the use of the Hall of Independence for the reception of your friends, and in their name I welcome you upon this occasion. This spot is the common heritage of American freemen. Within these walls—memorable for the most illustrious deed in our country's history—hallowed more than once by the ashes of the mighty dead, cherished as the repository of the mementoes of patriots and heroes, all other sentiments merge in that of unalloyed devotion to the Union, its prosperity and perpetuity.

I greet you, Sir, as a member of those National Councils on whom devolves the guardianship of our nation's interest and destiny—as one whose eminent position in those Councils has elicited the admiration and respect of so many of your fellow-citizens. Permit me individually to express my wishes for your personal welfare, in the assurance that the hospitality of Philadelphia will be well cared for by your surrounding friends.

Mayor Henry was much applauded at the close of his remarks, and Judge Douglas thus responded to the greeting of his honor:

Mr. Douglas then said in reply, that it had been his lot as a public man and a politician, to receive many testimonials from Party friends, which had been exceedingly grateful to him; but this welcome, so far above partizan politics, tendered, as he understood, by the unanimous consent of the authorities of Philadelphia, was far more grateful. Such a testimonial, tendering the use of these sacred precincts, where the great principle of the right of all people, all States, all provinces, all dependencies, to regulate their democratic concerns in their own way—a right now acknowledged by every free government in the world, was, he felt an overpowering one. Sir, Pennsylvania has always been true to that right; for, when Franklin and those congenial spirits, who wrung from England the acknowledgment of our rights, elected delegates to the Congress which proclaimed those rights, they instructed them to maintain, in every event, the right of Pennsylvania to regulate her domestic concerns, her police regulations and laws of that character, against any power which should be brought to bear. And the witnesses of that act are all around us, upon these walls. (Applause.)

Sir, if we remain true to those principles enunciated within this hall, the union of our glorious country may last forever, in the spirit in which our fathers created it. No partisan breath should be breathed within its precincts—no thought unworthy of the principles here contended for, and it is in this spirit in which I accept this tender of its use from the authorities of this city of Independence."

During the time the ceremonies inside the Hall were in progress, the crowd outside amused themselves snow-balling each other, and in shouting most vociferously. The closing of the speeches was the signal for opening the doors for the admission of those who were anxious to get inside to shake hands with the Senator, and such a rush followed the opening of the doors as compelled the officers in attendance to keep the outside doors fast, and to let the crowd inside by installments.

The Turin journals relate a strange affair—the condemnation to death, by the Court of Appeal of that city, of a certain Baron Profumo on the charge of having attempted, last Christmas, to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the Credit Mobilier. The condemnation took place by default, the baron having fled to England. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that in order to deceive M. Hinard, the poisoned bonbons were placed in a box which bore the name and address of a well-known Parisian manufacturer of bonbons.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.

Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., (the successors of Gregory & Maury and S. Swan & Co.,) have completed arrangements with the "Adams' Express Company" by which inclosures of money in sums of $10 and upwards can be sent to either address, at the risk and expense of Wood, Eddy & Co.; the inclosure to be made in a "Government Post-Office-stamped envelope" or it cannot be received by the Express Company.

P. S.—Those who prefer to send by mail can do so.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet cannot be too highly recommended to families, travelers, and all persons afflicted by, or anxious to avoid, the Piles. As a grand luxury, also, it is of value to everybody. 1,000 Sheets, $1; 500 Sheets, 50 cents. Each package put up in a neat box. Depot, No. 41 Ann-street. Beware of irresponsible peddlers who profess to sell this paper. Each sheet of the genuine is *water-marked* with Gayetty's name, and his autograph is on each package. Be sure to look for these proofs of genuineness.

[Advertisement.]

Quered's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Clay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Uncertainty is the bane of life; but there is no uncertainty as to the curative action of this Ointment for fever sores and all external inflammations. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Holiday Frolic-place.—There is no place for genuine amusement like Barnum's Museum. The Zavistowski troupe of Infant Pantomimists give a delightful comic pantomime, and the Wren children the drama of "Ben Bolt," this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 4.

$1,000 Kentucky St. 6s..102	400 Mich. Cen. R. R..s30 51
20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.......92¼	100 do.......... 51¼
6,000 Ill. Int. '60.........84	25 do.......... 51½
10,000 Virginia 6s.....s60 96	200 Mich.S.& N.I.R.R. 20½
500 do..........96¼	200 M.S.& N.I.G'd St'k. 43
7,000 do..........s3 96	20 PanamaR.R.ex div.117¾
5,000 Va.6s,L.B.ex int. 95¼	100 do.......... 117
1,000 N. Car.St.6s,ex d. 97½	100 Ill. Central R.R...b3 67½
10,000 Mo. St. 6s, ex int. 87½	50 do.......... 67
1,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s. 90½	250 do..........s30 66½
2,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83 76½	50 do..........s10 67
1,000 M.C. R. 8 p. c. 1st mtge S. F. C. bds 96½	150 do..........s30 67
	175 do.......... 67¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank......106½	20 Gal. & Chic. R. R.... 71
5 Bk. of N. Y. ex.int.107	300 do.......... 70½
20 do..........100½	100 do..........s15 70¼
10 Bk. Com'rce ex.int.100¾	1400 do.......... 70½
100 Cary Imp. Co........6	100 do.......... 70¼
20 Penn. Coal Co.......85	300 do..........s30 70½
100 Pacific M. S.Co.b30 91½	300 do..........s15 70½
50 do..........91½	50 do..........b60 70¾
100 do..........91¾	50 do..........b60 70¾
100 do..........s60 91¼	50 do..........b30 70½
1000 N. Y. Cen. R.R..s3 83½	1350 Clev. & To. R. R.... 31½
100 do..........b30 83¾	100 do..........s60 31¼
575 do..........s3 83½	150 Chicago & R.I. R.R. 58½
100 do..........s15 83¾	100 do.......... 58½
50 do..........s10 83½	200 do..........b60 58¾
100 Erie Railroad......16½	250 do..........b30 58½
100 Hud. Riv. R. R..s30 23¼	300 do..........c 58¼
50 do..........23½	200 do.......... 58¼
300 Harlem R. R.......13¼	200 do..........s10 58½
100 do..........b60 13½	100 do..........s30 58½
100 do..........b30 13½	300 do..........s10 58½
1,200 Reading R. R...s60 52½	100 do..........s15 58½
200 do..........opg 53½	50 New-Jersey Zinc..... 7¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90......92½	100 Ch. & R. I. R. R.... 58½
1,000 Missouri St. 6s...87½	100 do.......... 58¾
100 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 91½	400 do..........s15 58½
200 do..........s60 91½	50 do..........s3 58½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R......84	200 do..........s30 58¾
150 do..........b60 84¼	150 Harlem R. R. pref... 35¼
250 Harlem R. R........13¼	100 do..........s30 35½
100 Panama Railroad...117¾	50 do.......... 35½
150 Gal. & Chic. R...b60 70½	100 do..........b60 36
200 do..........b60 71	25 Illinois Cent. R. R.. 67¼
100 do..........s15 70¾	50 do..........b60 67½
500 Reading R. R.......53½	50 do..........b7 67½

Tuesday, Jan. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was lower this morning by ¼@½ ₩ cent., and the prevailing disposition at the Brokers' Board was to press on sale some of the Western Stocks, as being the weaker of the share list. This was particularly noticed on Galena and Rock Island, both of which have lost nearly the whole advance made at the close of last week. The same feeling extended to Illinois Central, which was done as low as 67 ₩ cent. at last session. About 1200 shares of Reading were put out on seller's contract 60 days at 52½, though the Stock brought 53½ for the reopening of the transfers on the 12th inst. New-York Central yielded in the morning to 83½@⅝, but ultimately closed steady, as on yesterday, at 84@84¼. The dealings in the Stock were not as large as usual. The short line on the Street is already out of proportion to the certificates employed among the Brokers, for delivery, and we understand the settlements to-day, though not remarkably extensive, were made with considerable difficulty. In Harlem Preference shares, the recent advance yielded about ½ ₩ cent. on the morning sales from the extreme price of 36½ ₩ cent., but in the afternoon 36 ₩ cent. was again bid. The Common stock is steady at 13½, and the First mortgages advanced to 90½ bid. In Panama the sales were ½@¾ ₩ cent. off the closing price of yesterday, and Hudson River was ¼ ₩ cent. easier. Pacific Mail continues in demand, at 91½@91¾ ₩ cent. The general Share list was better at the close, and the market finally left off firm. The supply of State Stocks offered at the Board is unusually light for the first week in January, and, notwithstanding the dull look of the rest of the market this morning, prices were firm for Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. In Railway Bonds the business done was unimportant.

There is a fall of ¼@½ ₩ cent. in Foreign Exchange to-day, and nearly all the considerable remittances to England on account of the January dividends were covered at 109½ ₩ cent. for bank bills. The supply from the Southern and Canada Banks is again quite free, and the standard bankers here seem disposed also to meet the market at the above concession. The closing rates on London are 109½@109⅝ ₩ cent. On Paris, the bank rates are the same as by last packet, f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾, with more competition, however, from Southern drawn bills at a lower figure. The Cotton receipts at the Southern ports last week are the heaviest on record, for any one week, say 156,000 bales, and the exports reach 93,000 bales, or the equivalent of over five millions dollars in Exchange. The advices by the Boston steamer from Liverpool and Manchester, greatly stimulated the sales at New-Orleans yesterday. The transactions are telegraphed as 23,500 bales for the day. The export movement of other Produce is moderate. The amount from New-York, $699,503, against $649,559 the holiday week last season.

There is a large offering of Money to-day on temporary employment at 3@4 ₩ cent., and the result of a pretty close inquiry at Bank and among the private lenders to-day, as well as among the Stock Brokers, is that the market is showing, for the New-Year, all the ease of the past six or eight months. The movement of Gold this week is not large. The steamer to-morrow will take about $350,000. The Sub-Treasury since yesterday morning has disbursed $176,353 over its receipts. The various Government balances here are now down to $4,564,015.

The Message of the Governor of the State of New-York, delivered to the Legislature to-day, indorses the perfect security and practical working of our Free Banking and Currency system. This document recognizes, in no way, the alleged necessity, as recently suggested from Clinton Hall, of reforming a Bank Note Circulation, the equal of which, Governor Morgan says, has never been enjoyed by this State, (and he might almost have added by any other,) nor is the slightest allusion made to a public sentiment, real or manufactured, in favor of establishing Bullion Banks. In reference to the Public Debt of the State, the Governor impresses upon the Legislature the importance of prompt provision for that part of it not yet funded, and for the current interest upon all classes of the public obligations. He does not question, for a moment, the readiness of the people to bear all proper taxation for securing this object.

The Canal Debt of New-York is..............	$24,307,704
And the General Fund Debt..................	6,605,654
Total.......................................	$30,913,358
Interest charge, ₩ annum...................	$1,712,498
Of which the Canals yielded in 1858........	992,425
To be borne by the State...................	$720,073

The following additional half-yearly Dividends have been announced: Importers' Bank, 4 ₩ cent.; Irving Bank, 3½ ₩ cent.; Merchants' Insurance, 15 ₩ cent.; Resolute Insurance, 6 ₩ cent.; Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, 5 ₩ cent.; Hope Insurance, 5 ₩ cent.; National Fire Insurance, 12 ₩ cent.; Market Fire, 10 ₩ cent.; Nassau Fire, of Brooklyn, 10 ₩ cent. The Panama Railroad dividend announced yesterday is payable on 10th inst.

Mr. Horace Greeley, now on a tour in the Northwest, writing from Illinois to the *Tribune* on the railway traffic, remarks:

"This is a season of extreme depression for them all. There is very little travel, and not much freight, for the profundity of the mud will not allow the farmers to move what Grain they have in their markets at the stations. The railroad receipts of Illinois for this month will be light beyond precedent. Many shareholders will be discouraged by the diminished receipts, and will sell out at the very worst season. I shall be disappointed if the receipts of next December on most roads in this quarter do not double those of the current month. The Central, which is and must remain primarily a freight road, shares fully in the depression, and must share likewise in the revival."

Messrs. Decoppet & Co., in their semi monthly circular for the *Asia*, remark:

"The aspect of our Stock market has not materially changed since the 21st ult., date of our last advices. The fluctuations in prices from day to day have been unimportant, but on the whole quotations are slightly higher both for State Stocks and Railroad Securities. State Stocks—Missouri 6s have advanced ⅝; Tennessee 6s, ¾; Virginia 6s, 1⅛, and North Carolina 6s, 2 ₩ cent; California 7s have risen ⅜, being now quoted ex. 1 year's interest. The new Government Loan is steady at 104⅜. City and County Bonds have been in moderate demand. We note sales of Brooklyn 6s, St. Louis Municipal 6s, Memphis guaranteed 6s, Louisville Railroad 6s and Detroit 7s at hardening prices. A few Muskingum County (Ohio) 7s have been sold at 88 and some Fayette County (Ky.) 6s within our quotations.

Railroad Bonds are inactive, but prices, with few exceptions, have improved. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen 1¾; Erie, Second Mortgage, 2; Erie Convertible, 2@3; Michigan Southern, First Mortgage, 1; Michigan Central 8s, 1¾; Harlem, First Mortgage, 1¾; Chicago and Rock Island 7s, 1; Hudson River, First Mortgage, 1; and Lake Erie, Wabash and Western, First Mortgage, 1½ ₩ cent. Erie Third Mortgage have declined 1¼; Erie, Fourth Mortgage, ½; and Galena and Chicago, First and Second Mortgages, ½ ₩ cent. Sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi, First Mortgage on Third Section, at 73 and interest; and of Cleveland and Toledo, First Mortgage, at 78 and interest. Railroad Shares—Prices, for the greater part, are somewhat higher. New-York Central have advanced ¼; Michigan Central, 1⅜; Reading, 1½; and Panama, 3 ₩ cent. There have been sales of Harlem Preferred stock as high as 36¼, which is a material advance. Erie shares have declined ⅜, and Chicago and Rock Island ⅞. Money—Rates of interest are firmer. Loans on call, 3½@5; indorsed paper, 4½@7 ₩ cent. Exchange on Europe—The demand has not been active, and the market has been weak. The bulk of business on London has been done at 109⅜@109¾, and on Paris at 5.16¼@5.15."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week.....	$1,680,294	$649,559	$699,503

The Second-Avenue Railroad Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ₩ cent.

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency..................	30c. ₩ 100@ ⅛
New-England and New-Jersey...............	15c. ₩ 100@ ⅛
Philadelphia and Baltimore...............	⅛@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania....................	¼@ ⅜
Interior Maryland........................	¼@ ⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri.....	⅜@ ½
South Carolina and Georgia...............	⅜@ ½
North Carolina...........................	¾@1
Virginia.................................	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin...................	1½@1¾
Michigan.................................	¾@1
Tennessee................................	1 @1½
Free Indiana.............................	1¼@1½
Mobile...................................	¾@ ⅞
Canada...................................	—@ ½
Louisiana................................	—@ ½
Assorted packages New-York State.........	⅛@ —
Assorted packages New-England............	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre..............	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre..............	85	88
120 acre warrants per acre.............	81	84
160 acre warrants per acre.............	83	86

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia..........	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore.............	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on Boston................	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati............	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on Chicago...............	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis.............	[illegible]
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans...........	[illegible]
Bank of England Notes, ₩ £.................	[illegible]
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc...............	[illegible]

SPECIE. Silver.

	Buying.		
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]	Spanish Qrs. each	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	[illegible]
Five franc pieces	[illegible]	Gold.	
French Crowns	[illegible]	Sovereigns	[illegible]
German Crowns	[illegible]	Twenty Francs	[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	[illegible]	Ten Thaler pieces	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]	Ten Guilder pcs.	[illegible]
English Silver	[illegible]	Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Species	[illegible]	Patriot Doubloons	[illegible]
Old Am. Half Dols.	[illegible]	Gold, Am. Old	[illegible]
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	[illegible]		

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 3, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$3,561,000	$771,000	$1,757,000	[illegible]
North America	2,625,104	780,287	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. & Mech.	4,185,000	1,040,807	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the [illegible] cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible]

Real Estate.....Tuesday, Jan. 4.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the following [illegible] property, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Robert Stubbins: Four-story brick house, lot [illegible] 98.9, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 295 ft. 3 in. [illegible] of First-avenue; plaintiff, $6,650. The Same vs. Same, house and lot adjoining the above on the [illegible] 18.9x98.9; plaintiff, $3,600. The Same vs. A. Clark, house and lot north side Thirty-fifth-street, [illegible] feet west of First-avenue, lot 25x98.9; plaintiff, [illegible] William F. Havemeyer vs. Aaron Clark, house and lot north side Thirty-fifth-street, 350 feet west of First-avenue, lot 25x98.9; plaintiff, $3,600.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of seven lots on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,[illegible] per lot. Also the sale of seven lots on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 300 feet west of Fourth-avenue, at $1,250 per lot. The same since resold at [illegible] per lot.

Mr. A. C. Loomis reports the sale of twelve lots as follows: six lots on the north side of Seventy-[illegible] street and six on the south side of Seventy-seventh street, in the rear of the above, commencing 300 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $1,900 per lot.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock............	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts......	[illegible]
Specie...................	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits.................	[illegible]
Circulation..............	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Mobile, Monday, Jan. 3.

The publication of the *America's* advices has caused an advance in the prices of Cotton of [illegible]. The sales to-day add up 2,400 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling, the market closing firm, and with a tendency to a further advance.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Flour firm; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 25. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bushels Red, $1 26; choice White, $1 45. Corn firm; sales of [illegible] bushels new Yellow, 71c.@72c.; old do., [illegible]. Whisky firm, at 24c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave.		For.
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	Havre
Weser	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Jan. 19	New-York	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York
Borussia	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	Dec. 21	Glasgow	New-York
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	[illegible]

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Quaker City	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	[illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana
Isabel	Jan. 10	Charleston	Havana

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre—Mr. Appleton and daughter, S. P. Armstrong, [illegible] F. Amsley, A. Amsley, M. Angero, [illegible], 2 Misses Butler, J. Bertschi and child, [illegible], G. G. Byron, M. Bonsarge, Mr. Brown, lady and [illegible], Jno. Butler, J. A. Becker, Col. G. de Cotteau, A. Clements, Mr. Cliastrier, Mr. Dressel, [illegible], Dr. Elliger and lady, daughter and 2 sons, [illegible] English, E. Fleca, F. Furner, lady and servant, [illegible] Gareseche, C. L. Guillaume, E. Gambeite, [illegible] rich, H. Grossmann, T. D. Howell, A. P. Jacobs, [illegible] Karlen, C. Jenisch, Mr. Kern, [illegible] l'Hote, J. Lamson, H. S. Lossman, [illegible] Lemour, Jno. Lettis, Mr. McMurray, C. W. McCoy, [illegible] B. McGuckin, Mrs. Megel and child, Miss M. C. Megel, Miss Neave, Mrs. Nettre, A. Nettre, Nettre, Juan Onderza, Mr. Pierson and lady, [illegible] Potter, J. Roeper, F. Rimaille, F. Rife, [illegible] R. Schabel and lady, A. G. Stevens and lady, [illegible] and 2 servants, G. E. Schultz and lady, 4 children and servant, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schwendler, Mr. [illegible] H. Thomas, Capt. Urquhart, J. Volker and lady, [illegible] Valentine, Capt. Webb. From Halifax—R. Bass, [illegible] Fullerton, E. Burgess—Total, 101.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—[illegible] Hall, Levi Phillips, Mrs. Lambert, J. T. Gilchrist, [illegible] Johnson, Miss J. A. Van Ness, L. M. Shirley, [illegible] Shaw, M. Rolenheim, Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Jos. [illegible], Jno. Harbeson, W. L. Conant, C. J. Brown, W. G. [illegible], dler, J. Godfrey, Mrs. Williams and child, J. A. [illegible] chyer, J. Hensemann, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 45 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island. 9 31 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Contest, Allen, San Francisco, Babcock, Coffin & Co.; Maria Merton, Bulkley, Savannah, Sturges & Tallman.

Brigs Northern Light, (Br.,) Eudale, Jacmel, J. & Whitney & Co.; Wheaton, Staples, Portland, Brett, Vose & Co.

Schooners Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. DeWolf; Wm. Smith, Fisher, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, via Southampton Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. S. Drayton. The Fulton for 12 days experienced a succession of violent westerly gales. Arrived at Halifax on Friday, [illegible] ult., at 4 P. M., for a supply of coal; same day, at [illegible] A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Arabia, [illegible]. Arrived off Sandy Hook on Monday, at 3 P. M., and [illegible] detained by the storm; arrived off the Battery at 6:30 P. M., Tuesday.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston Jan. 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. During the entire passage has had N. E. gales, with snow, rain, and sleet.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. John B. Holmes, Campbell, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Copy, Davis, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Albert Sears, Sears, New-Haven, for Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, W.; 8 P. M., W. N. W., with appearance of another storm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—The steamship America reports that on Dec. 27, lat. 48 59, lon. 37 48, spoke steamship Fulton, from New-York for Liverpool.

Arr. barks Carib, Freeman, Trujillo; Arethusa, Holmans, Surinam. Below—1 ship and 1 bark.

Accounts received from both shores of the Bay report no disasters as yet from the storm.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 4, sundown—No inward-bound vessels in sight. All the outward-bound vessels have took shelter in the lower Bay during the storm have gone to sea, with the exception of two brigs, which are still at anchor inside the Hook.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 4, sundown—Weather thick and threatening. Wind N. W., light.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner reported ashore near Squan is an error, as she was merely at anchor.

A part of a vessel, supposed to be a schooner, is reported as having come ashore 8 miles N. of Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

In port at Havre, Dec. 14, Br. steamer Alps, Hocking, for New-York, to sail 20th. Ships Zurich, Baxter, do. 19th; Havre, Askins, do. Jan. 1; St. Nicholas, Cushing; George Hurlbut, Mason, do. Dec. 18; W. Nelson, Chase, [illegible] er, and schr. T. W. Lucas, Perkins, for New-York; Nuremberg, Schneidam, for New-Orleans Dec. 21; [illegible] house, Wilner, do. 14th; Elizabeth Denison, Williams; Metropolis, Foster, Cynosure, Harris, Adams, Ayers, Elvira Owen, Alexander, Omar Pasha, Turner, Gardner; Haynie, F. W. Bruno, Sands, Wm. Jarvis, Ballard, Economo, Smith, Robert, Carter, Marimon, [illegible] by Blanchard, White, Alfred Storer, Conroy, [illegible] Livingston, Simpson, Artless, Pollard, [illegible] Heidelberg, Redewald, Junius, Erskine, Alice [illegible] Dunham, Ina, Russell, Williams, Wild Cat, Moon, [illegible] lo, Greenough, Edward Hyman, Niall, Margaret, [illegible] ryman, Wellington, Barstow, Trumbull, Pratt, [illegible] ly, Williams, Aquila, Oliver, Susan Hicks, [illegible], Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, European, Simpson, [illegible] Whitney—all unknown.